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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1087 M. E.

(17th August 1911 to 15th August 1912)

ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Cochin is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,417¾ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British Power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Musnad on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897, G. C. S. I. in 1903 and G. C. I. E. in 1911. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 84 male and 90 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1087.

(17th August 1911 to 15th August 1912).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE year under report witnessed the most important event in the history of the British Dominions in India, *viz.*, the first Imperial visit of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES THE KING EMPEROR and THE QUEEN EMPRESS to India. The Royal intention to hold an Imperial Durbar at Delhi was announced in the Royal Proclamation dated 22nd March 1911. The memorable function came off on the 12th December 1911 in the historic and ancient city of Delhi.

His Highness' tour to Delhi.

2. At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Raja, accompanied by the Diwan and a few Darbar Officers attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. His Highness left Ernakulam on the 27th October 1911, and after a brief stay of four days at Trichur, reached Madras on the 2nd November 1911. Here His Highness halted for about a week, during which a State visit was paid to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, which was returned by His Excellency. His Highness proceeded on his journey on the 9th and reached Delhi on the 26th November 1911, halting, *en route*, at Tungabhadra, Poona, Baroda, Rutlam, Ajmere and Jaipur. At Baroda, Rutlam and Jaipur, His Highness was the guest of the Rulers of those States. The tour was specially arranged to enable His Highness to visit some of the most interesting and important Native States, where there was much to see and learn. In Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, accompanied by the British Resident and the important Officers of the State, received His Highness in State at the Railway Station. His Highness' stay at Baroda was usefully spent in visiting all places of interest and the important institutions at the Capital of the State. His Highness left Baroda on the 18th November and reached Rutlam early morning on the 19th. Owing to the absence of His Highness the Raja of Rutlam at Delhi, His Highness was received by the First Member of the State Council. Leaving Rutlam on the night of the 19th, His Highness reached Jaipur on the 22nd November after halting for a day and a half at Ajmere. At Ajmere, His Highness visited the Mayo Rajkumar College and was much interested in all that was shown to him by the Principal Mr. C. W. Waddington, C. I. E., M. V. O. At the Jaipur Railway Station, His Highness was welcomed by the First Councillor of the State. At Delhi, His Highness' arrival was private. On the 7th December 1911, His Highness attended the State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at the Fort and followed the King in procession through the city in State.

On the 8th, a State visit was paid to His Imperial Majesty in the Royal Camp at the appointed hour—a visit which will for ever be cherished as the most memorable event in the whole Durbar Programme. His Excellency the Viceroy returned His Highness' visit on behalf of His Majesty on the same day. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar on the 12th and paid his homage to the King-Emperor. The grandeur and magnificence of this function will never fade from the memory of those who were privileged to witness it. In the evening His Highness attended the State Reception of the Ruling Chiefs which took place at the King's camp. On the 14th December, His Highness attended the Investiture at which His Highness was decorated by His Majesty with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. On the same memorable occasion, Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., Diwan of the State, was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. His Highness was also presented by His Imperial Majesty with a Durbar Gold Medal on the 16th December, when His Highness along with other Ruling Chiefs took leave of Their Imperial Majesties.

His Highness left Delhi on the 18th December 1911 and halted *en route* at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur, Tungabhadra, Madras and Trichur, reaching Ernakulam on the 29th Idem amidst the enthusiastic greetings and rejoicings of all classes of His Highness' grateful subjects.

The Darbar avail themselves of this opportunity to express their thanks to the Madras Government for having made all the necessary arrangements *en route* to facilitate His Highness' journey to Delhi and back as also for the escort and sentry furnished at Delhi and for the general attention paid by the special Officers to make His Highness' visit convenient. The thanks of the Darbar are also due to the Governments of the Native States of Baroda, Rutlam and Jaipur, at each of which His Highness was accorded a hearty and splendid reception and hospitality.

Durbar day in the State.

3. Throughout the State, the auspicious day was celebrated in a manner suited to the grandeur of the solemn occasion. All classes of His Highness' subjects from one end of the State to the other, heartily co-operated in making the celebrations in their respective centres a success. Arrangements were made for reading the Imperial Proclamation in all the towns and important villages of the State. The day was celebrated on a grand scale in the towns of Ernakulam, Tripunithura, Mattancheri, Cranganur, Irinjalakuda, Chalakudi, Trichur, Wadakancheri, Kunnamkulam, Chittur, Tathamangalam, Nallepilli and Nemmara, and with more or less the same programme on a smaller scale in 125 villages. At Ernakulam, the Capital of the State, the firing of 101 pop-guns at dawn announced the important day. All Heads of Departments and offices, the leading men of the town and the general public gathered at the Darbar Hall Compound, where a procession was formed, which went round the town amidst the vociferous cheers of a multitude of school children. A Public Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall at mid-day, when the Imperial Proclamation was read in English by the Port Officer at British Cochin and in Malayalam by the Diwan Peishkar in Charge. A Royal salute of 101 guns was also fired at the time of reading the Proclamation. Prayers were offered in all temples, churches, synagogues, mosques and other places of worship: feeding the poor, treat to school children, sports, illumination, fireworks, dramas, boat-races, etc., formed the main items of the programme of celebration.

Other tours of His Highness the Raja.

4. On the 7th September 1911, His Highness went to Kanjirapilli and after a stay there of about three weeks, returned to the Capital on 2nd October 1911, visiting, *en route*, the temples of Annamanada, Iyranikulam, Kuzhur,

Poyya, Thiruvanchikulam and Chittur. On the 30th January 1912, His Highness went to Trichur to witness the 4th Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show and returned to Tripunithura on the 4th February, 1912. In March 1912, His Highness proceeded to Coonoor, and after a sojourn there of about nine weeks, returned to the Capital on 2nd June, 1912.

5. Six male and five female members were born and one female member died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year. The Ruling Family.

6. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Madras Government and the Travancore Darbar for the assistance rendered by them in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show.

7. Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., was the British Resident till the 10th February 1912, when he was relieved by Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., who continued to be the Resident during the remaining period of the year under report. The British Resident.

8. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S., continued to be the Diwan till the 9th April 1912, on which date he availed himself of 7 months' combined leave. During his absence from the State on tour with His Highness the Raja to Delhi, M. R. Ry. K. Narayana Marar, Avergal, B. A. & B. L., Diwan Peishkar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Diwan, and during his leave, Mr. K. Narayana Marar was appointed to act as Diwan and continued in that office till the end of the year. The Diwan.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Introduction. THE year 1087 was the last of the quinquennium—a period of growing prosperity and expansion in the revenues of the State—which stood the crucial tests of (1) shortage of receipts with reference to the anticipations in the budget under two main heads of revenue on the one hand and (2) abnormal expenditure under certain heads not anticipated to the actual extent on the other. During the past four years the total revenues have increased from Rs. 33,52,452 to Rs. 43,52,797, but the expenditure showed a decrease from Rs. 37,49,840 in 1083 to Rs. 35,49,056, the total of 1086. To quote from the Budget Memorandum of 1087,

"The improved financial position has not resulted in the hoarding up of surpluses, but has been taken advantage of to the utmost in developing those branches of the administration which tend to the material well-being and advancement of His Highness' subjects."

The grants under 'Education' rose from Rs. 1,36,956 to Rs. 2,78,827; under 'Medical', 'Vaccination' and 'Sanitation' from Rs. 1,04,067 to Rs. 2,55,418 and under 'Public Works' from Rs. 3,85,978 to Rs. 4,72,178. Besides the above increased expenditure, the State was able to clear off a debt of Rs. 21,27,177 during these four years and entered upon the year now under report with a very small liability of Rs. 1,43,851, as against Rs. 22,71,028 in 1083.

10. For the year 1087, the Budget estimate of Revenue and Expenditure worked to a surplus of Rs. 6,83,200, the anticipated receipts and expenditure being, Rs. 44,30,000 and Rs. 37,46,800 respectively. There were however as already stated, certain disturbing elements which seriously affected the actuals. The Imperial Durbar at Delhi cost the State considerably more than the original estimate and the receipts fell short of the anticipations by a considerable sum owing to the postponement of the sale of certain lands in the Chittur Kanam Forest Reserve in deference to the wishes of the Government of Madras and also owing to the postponement of the sale of the lands on the Ernakulam Foreshore, which the Darbar acquired and cleared at a large capital cost. The postponement of the former was taken exception to at the time, but without effect, and as regards the latter, the delay will in no way affect the ultimate results, for the value increases as time goes on, and the Durbar will probably recover a major portion of the cost of the Town Improvement Scheme if the sales are held after the improvement works have made appreciable progress. These factors are responsible for a shortage of revenue legitimately anticipated by about two lakhs of rupees and an additional expenditure over the Budget estimate also of nearly two lakhs. The net result therefore is that the accounts ought to show a deficit of nearly four lakhs, against the net closing surplus of Rs. 4,26,430 as anticipated in the Budget of the year, or in other words, the year should have closed with a perfectly clean sheet of liabilities but without any net surplus to its credit.

Total receipts and expenditure. 11. The financial transactions of the year however show somewhat different results. The total receipts under all the service heads (Devaswom of course excluded) came to Rs. 43,43,454, as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 44,30,000, and the total expenditure incurred came to Rs. 40,07,563, as agains

the Budget allotment of Rs. 37,46,800. The year therefore closed with a surplus of Rs. 3,35,891, as against Rs. 6,83,200 anticipated in the budget. The receipts will appear, from the actuals under most of the heads, to have more than fulfilled the anticipations in spite of the disappointment of two lakhs, or so referred to above. The expenditure on the other hand shows a large increase of Rs. 2,60,763, for which the Delhi Durbar is mainly responsible.

Taking the abnormal conditions into consideration, it is a matter for gratification that the finances do not show the depression that was apprehended at the close of the year, and this is chiefly due to a satisfactory advance, during the course of the year's administration, in some of the major heads of receipts over the Budget estimates.

12. The following statements exhibit the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts.	Actuals of 1087	Budget estimate of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085	Actuals of 1084
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	11,66,901	11,69,700	11,69,465	11,12,964	10,79,994
II. Forests	6,23,252	7,19,400	8,12,364	7,47,358	8,37,046
III. Excise Revenue *	10,79,476	10,85,600	9,78,384	8,58,020	9,57,938
IV. Stamps	4,42,632	3,95,000	4,31,772	3,93,776	3,81,563
V. Railway	6,00,960	5,60,000	5,62,461	5,18,338	4,44,076
VI. Other receipts	4,30,233	5,00,300	3,98,351	3,26,245	3,55,210
Total of service heads ...	**43,43,454**	**44,30,000**	**43,52,797**	**39,56,701**	**40,55,827**

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1087	Budget estimate of 1087	Actuals of 1086	Actuals of 1085	Actuals of 1084
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,73,350	1,69,700	1,56,402	1,67,969	1,64,168
2. Palace	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy	2,00,089	2 00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including customs ...	1,89,439	1,80,700	1,69,917	1,65,567	1,68,805
5. Forests	3,28,767	3,82,200	3,46,034	3,55,351	3,02,747
6. Tramway	1,23,339	1,33,000	1,53,877	1,86,493	2,13,757
7. General administration... ...	98,828	89,500	93,391	81,858	85,011
8. Law and Justice	1,64,223	1,58,500	1,57,119	1,58,196	1,52,750
9. Police	91,904	87,300	88,201	86,719	84,508
10. Education	3,37,383	3,41,000	2,78,827	2,29,506	1,78,213
11. Religious and Charities	68,993	65,700	74,081	70,720	2,06,218
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	3,23,311	3,18,500	2,55,418	1,48,797	1,28,948
13. Pension and Gratuity	87,306	89,000	63,033	78,241	76,465
14. Public Works	4,86,832	4,50,000	4,72,178	4,45,647	4,59,069
15. Cochin State Railway	3,35,695	2,50,000	3,22,779	2,41,238	2,60,210
16. Other expenditure	6,48,604	4,81,600	3,47,710	3,60,775	3,29,717
Total of service heads ...	**40,07,563**	**37,46,800**	**35,49,056**	**33,27,166**	**33,55,675**

13. The receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 43,43,454, as against Rs. 44,30,000 anticipated in the Budget estimate and Rs. 44,46,000 in the revised estimate. The actuals of 1086 excluding the sum of ten lakhs of rupees transferred in that year to the Service Head from the Debt Head "Sinking Fund" for repayment of the 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 1901, which fell due, came to SERVICE HEADS. Receipts.

CHAP. II.

Rs. 43,52,797. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the revenue of 1087 therefore showed a small decrease of Rs. 9,343. A large increase of revenue of over 3½ lakhs of rupees was however realised under 'Salt', 'Stamps', 'Abkari,' 'Education,' 'Medical and Sanitation,' 'Public Works,' and 'Railway.' There was an advance in receipts of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 under 'Abkari' alone due mainly to the introduction of the new Abkari system in the northern taluks and the higher bids secured for the southern taluks. Next to 'Abkari', 'Railway' shows a gross revenue of a little over 6 lakhs, the highest on record since the opening of the line, or Rs. 38,499 better than that of the previous year, which in its turn was better than that of the year previous to it by Rs. 44,123, indicating thereby a steady growth of traffic over the line. The Forest revenue showed a serious fall of Rs. 1,89,112, as also 'Customs', the decrease under the latter being Rs. 1,12,389. The decrease under 'Forests' is accounted for by the fact that, while in 1086 a portion of the Forest area was thrown open for rubber cultivation and the revenue of that year accordingly included the amount realised by the sale of these lands, there was no receipt under this item in the year under report. Further, the sale of the Chittur Kanam lands under which over a lakh of rupees was anticipated in the Budget, had to be postponed in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government. Under 'Customs', the additional compensation over and above the guaranteed amount for the two years 1909 and 1910 was recovered in a lump sum from the British Government in 1086 and credited to that year's account, while the receipts for 1087 represent only the amount realised for one year. In regard to the receipts under 'Customs', it has also to be noted that the revenue under the head is a fluctuating item being dependent on the total customs collection at British Cochin. Under 'Sanitation', there was a fall of nearly Rs. 75,000 in the anticipated estimate owing to the postponement of sale of the Ernakulam 'Foreshore lands. Under 'Interest', there is a satisfactory decrease of Rs. 26,781. This was due to the withdrawal at the close of 1086 of a major portion of the amount invested in the Bank on behalf of the Darbar for the repayment of the 5 per cent. Debenture Loan.

The fall in certain directions, as explained above, was to a great extent counterbalanced by rise in others, and had the Darbar been able to realise the capital revenue by sale of lands according to their plan of operations, the year, instead of showing a decrease of Rs. 9,343 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, would have shown an advance of two lakhs or more.

Expenditure.

14. The total expenditure under Service Heads excluding the payment on account of the Sinking Fund amounted to Rs. 40,07,563, as against Rs. 37,46,800, the Budget estimate and Rs. 39,94,500, the revised estimate and Rs. 35,49,056, the actuals of 1086. The disbursements of 1087 thus showed an advance of Rs. 4,58,507 over that of the previous year. The increase is prominent under Miscellaneous', being Rs. 3,36,896, of which the Delhi Durbar is responsible for Rs. 2,42,758. The expenditure, however, was under strict control and is very moderate having regard to the long tour made and the elaborate arrangements successfully carried out in connection with the Durbar. Next to 'Miscellaneous', comes 'Education' closely followed by 'Sanitation and Conservancy', which between them share an increase of Rs. 1,10,446—Rs. 58,556 under the former and Rs. 51,890 under the latter. The increase under 'Education' was due to the several changes introduced by the Darbar to place the Educational Department of the State on a satisfactory footing under the new Code, the increase under 'Salaries' alone being responsible for nearly Rs. 44,000. The expenditure incurred during 1087 under 'Sanitation and Conservancy' amounted to Rs. 2,14,515 and represents mainly the outlay already incurred chiefly under land acquisition charges in respect of the Ernakulam Water Supply and Town Improvement schemes. Increase of Rs. 19,232

under 'Excise' is due to the reorganisation of the executive and preventive staff. Increase in Railway expenditure was due to the capital expenditure of Rs. 21,172 sanctioned during the year from the State funds. 'Interest' shows a decrease of Rs. 46,888 due to the liquidation of the 5 per cent Debenture Loan in 1086. The decrease of Rs. 30,538 in the expenditure on account of the Forest Tramway was due to the fact that no capital expenditure was incurred during the year. 'Forests' shows a decrease of Rs. 17,267, and this was due to reduction in the quantity of timber felled and removed by Sirkar agency.

15. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 11,02,078, as against Rs. 7,91,254 anticipated in the budget estimate of 1087 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 9,96,493, against Rs. 14,16,694 anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 12,02,796, in the revised estimate of 1087. The decrease in the closing cash balance is chiefly due (1) to a decrease in the total anticipated revenue by about one lakh, (2) to a sum of Rs. 1,15,053 pending adjustment to the credit side under 'Remittances,' and (3) to the withdrawal of (a) a sum of two lakhs from the cash balance for investment in the purchase of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills and (b) Rs. 17,500 for investment in Bank Fixed Deposits. Of the closing balance of Rs. 9,96,493, a sum of Rs. 6,69,176 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 3,27,317 in current account with the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin. *Opening and closing balances.*

16. The indebtedness of the State at the close of 1082 stood at the high figure of 24 lakhs in the shape of two Debenture Loans of 10 lakhs each and the balance in temporary loans. The liquidation of this large debt was a matter of some anxiety for the past few years and necessitated a careful re-adjustment and the formulation of a detailed financial policy. The chief feature of the financial policy thus formulated was the organisation of a Sinking Fund to liquidate the Debenture Loans of 20 lakhs of rupees. The scheme was in full operation during the years 1084 to 1086 and the total amount to the credit of the Fund in 1086 was Rs. 11,69,896. In that year, a sum of rupees ten lakhs was withdrawn from the Fund and utilised for the repayment of the 5 per cent Debenture Loan of 10 lakhs. With the liquidation of this Debenture Loan, the Darbar's indebtedness at the beginning of 1087 was reduced to 10 lakhs, wholly in Debentures, the temporary loan of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees having been paid off in 1083 itself. Against this Debenture Loan there was already a balance of nearly two lakhs available in the Sinking Fund at the commencement of the year. As announced in the Financial Statement for 1087, a sum of Rs. 4,08,000 being the surplus cash balance of the State held in securities in Bank Fixed Deposits and another sum of Rs. 1,10,500 being a portion of the receipts under 'Customs' were carried forward in 1087 to augment the Sinking Fund. This brought the total amount to the credit of the Fund to Rs. 6,88,396 at the close of 1087, the particulars of which are given below :— *Sinking Fund and State Loans.*

Purchase of 4% Debenture Loan	Rs. 29,000
Advance given to the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur	,, 20,000
Investments in Bank	,, 6,39,396
	Rs. 6,88,396

The balance required to make up the amount for repayment of the second Debenture Loan which falls due in 1918, is therefore only Rs. 3,11,604, and this amount can be made available at any time from the surpluses which are expected to accrue in future years.

CHAP. II.

Liabilities of the State.

17. The following statement exhibits the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the commencement of the year :—

Liabilities.	At the beginning of the year Rs.	At the end of the year Rs.
Debenture Loan	10,00,000	10,00,000
Deposits including Devaswom Fund, Town Fund, Palace Fund, Provident Fund, etc.	7,29,629	7,37,504
Remittances pending adjustment	1,79,072	64,018
Total ...	19,08,701	18,01,522
Assets.		
Advances recoverable	61,463	89,097
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund ...	1,69,896	6,98,396
General balance investments	4,29,009	2,17,500
Departmental balances	2,404	2,078
Cash balance	11,02,078	9,96,493
Total ...	17,64,850	19,93,564
NET LIABILITY— or NET SURPLUS + ...	— 1,43,851	+1,92,042

Net surplus.

The liability at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,43,851, against Rs. 9,47,592 and Rs. 15,77,128 at the beginning of 1086 and 1085 respectively. At the close of the year 1087, all the liabilities of the State had completely disappeared and for the first time, for a little over a decade, the net financial transactions resulted in a surplus, the amount of surplus accrued being nearly Rs. 2,00,000. This, however, falls short of the anticipations owing to the abnormal circumstances explained above.

General remarks.

18. In concluding the Memorandum explaining the financial statement of 1086, the Diwan made the following observations:—

"The results of the past two years, and the prospects for the future, judging from the anticipated figures of 1086, are eminently hopeful and satisfactory. There are however large undertakings and schemes before the Darbar, especially in regard to Education, Sanitation and Irrigation, which will considerably tax their resources, but there is every likelihood of the liquidation of all debts, earlier than was perhaps anticipated, and the year 1087 M. E. will, it is hoped, see the commencement of an unbroken period of net surpluses and no liabilities, and of reinforced activity and progress in all branches of internal administration."

The results of the year's finances show how far the Darbar's anticipations made two years ago have been fulfilled. The year closed for the first time, after a long period of struggle, with a net surplus of nearly Rs. two lakhs after providing for all liabilities against the Darbar including the ten lakhs of Debentures payable six years hence. Almost all the heads of revenue showed satisfactory advance. The year's financial transactions show a surplus of Rs. 3,35,891 even after providing for an unusual expenditure of Rs. 2,42,758 under 'Miscellaneous' for the tour of His Highness the Raja to Delhi and another 2½ lakhs approximately under 'Sanitation and Conservancy' and 'Education'.

The financial position of the State at the close of the year as compared with the past 4 years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure.	Surplus + or deficit —	Net liability	Net surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1083	33,52,452	37,49,840	— 3,97,388	22,63,364	...
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	15,77,128	...
1085	39,56,701	33,27,166	+ 6,29,535	9,47,592	...
1086	43,52,797	35,49,056	+ 8,03,741	1,43,851	...
1087	43,43,454	40,07,563	+ 3,35,891	...	1,92,042

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

AS there was no law in the State requiring the Managers and Proprietors of Newspapers to furnish information to the Darbar of the starting, discontinuance, etc., of such publications, the Darbar passed a Regulation on the lines of the British Act XXV of 1867 and the Travancore Regulation II of 1079. Regulations passed.

20. As a result of the proposals made by the Darbar to legislate with a view to define the relative rights and obligations of landlords and tenants in the State, a large number of suits was filed by the landlords for redemption, eviction, etc. To safeguard the various interests and rights of the tenants till the contemplated legislative measure is passed into law, a Proclamation having the force of law was issued by His Highness the Raja under date, the 26th Mithunom 1087 (9th July 1912), by which all suits for redemption of Kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction instituted in the Civil Courts on and after the publication of the Minute on the question of Land Legislation, dated 9th March 1912, were ordered to be kept pending for three years, or until the legislative measure was passed into law, whichever was earlier. The Proclamation did not, however, prevent the institution of suits for redemption, eviction, etc., if the right to bring such suits would become time-barred by limitation between the dates of the Proclamation and the enactment of the law under consideration. Proclamation for the stay of eviction suits.

21. The following rules and notifications under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report:— Rules issued under Regulations.

(1) By-laws under the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, requiring the owners of licensed hackney carriages to post the license number in some conspicuous part of the conveyances.

(2) Notification under the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prescribing the fees to be levied for licenses for the sale of foreign liquors.

(3) Notification under the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, enforcing in some rural parts sections 60 to 67 of the Regulation relating to public and private markets.

(4) Notification under section 6 of the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prohibiting the import of salt, liquor, opium, ganja and cocaine, without permits.

(5) Notification prescribing additional rules under section 19 of the Cochin Forest Regulation, III of 1080, to further control the transport of timber through the Kurumali river.

(6) Notification amending the rules issued under section 8 of the Petroleum Regulation, III of 1084, for the importation of, and the granting of licenses for the possession and transport of, petroleum.

(7) Notification under section 29 of the Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prescribing rules for the supply of toddy to professional bakers.

(8) Notification under the Tobacco Regulation, VII of 1084, prohibiting the importation of tobacco into the State in any form through the British Post.

(9) Notification under section 24 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, prescribing rules for the issue of licenses for the tapping of toddy producing trees.

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(10) Notification introducing certain rules under sections 19 and 20 of the Forest Regulation, III of 1080, to regulate the transport of private timber by the State Forest Tramway.

(11) Rules issued under the Anchal Regulation, I of 1067, revising and amplifying the existing rules.

(12) Notification prohibiting the floating of logs of timber down rivers and canals without any one to control them.

Legislative measures under consideration.

22. The following legislative measures were also under consideration at the close of the year.

(1) A Regulation to amend the Cochin Ferries and Tolls Regulation, III of 1082, with a view to prevent the plying of private boats for transport of passengers, etc., near public ferries (since passed).

(2) A Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies (since passed).

(3) A Regulation for the registration of Co-operative Credit Societies.

(4) Amendment to the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the purpose of investing the Town Councils with power to execute certain works in case of failure of the parties asked by the Councils to do the same.

(5) A Legal Practitioners' Regulation.

(6) A Tenancy Regulation.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

AS the result of Mr. Hensman's report on the Test Audit of the Accounts of the State, referred to in paragraph 23 of the report for 1086, the establishment of the Account Head Office underwent some revision during the year. An Assistant Comptroller on Rs. 150-200 was appointed for the purpose of conducting the local audit of the accounts of specified departments and institutions. The appointments of (1) an Auditor to assist the local Audit Officer and (2) a Record Keeper were also sanctioned. The work of local audit was efficiently conducted. There was considerable improvement in the administration of the Treasuries. The Department controlled the expenditure by close scrutiny and check, and the Code rules were strictly enforced.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. M. R. Ry. K. Narayana Marar, Avergal, B. A. & B. L., continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue Department as Diwan Peishkar till the 9th April 1912, when he assumed charge, as acting Diwan. M. R. Ry., T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer Avergal, B. A., Superintendent of Devaswoms, acted as Diwan Peishkar during the remaining period of the year.

25. The chief administrative changes effected during the year were (1) the transfer of the work of maintenance of survey marks and sub-division to the normal Revenue department, the abolition of the establishment of Land Records Inspectors and a corresponding strengthening of the staff of the Revenue Inspectors, (2) the appointment of a Special Deputy Surveyor to attend to special items of work requiring professional knowledge, (3) the strengthening of the establishment of the Diwan Peishkar's office, (4) the raising of the pay of one of the shroffs and of the masapidies in the village and taluk offices and (5) the appointment, as a temporary measure, of an Agricultural Assistant to attend to poultry rearing and cattle-breeding operations.

26. The administration of the department was characterised by marked improvement and steady progress in all directions. The collection work in all the taluks was satisfactory. The Jamabundy notes showed that there was considerable improvement in the matter of keeping the village accounts. The revised rules relating to the maintenance of survey marks worked satisfactorily. Demonstrations on improved methods of agriculture were given to the ryots in mofussil stations. The Taluk and Municipal offices were stocked with standard weights of several denominations for sale to the public.

FISHERIES.

27. To facilitate the administration of the back-water fisheries and also to give full effect to the new settlement of fishing stakes and Chinese nets, specific rules were framed and brought into force during the year for the guidance of the department. At the close of the year, the number of registered Chinese nets and fishing stakes stood at 315 and 2,857 respectively, with a demand of Rs. 6,245 per annum and the stakes were permanently demarcated and shown with caution posts and lights at night for the convenience of navigation.

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ESTATES.

28. There were no estates under Sirkar management at the beginning of the year. But, on the death of the Thachudaya Kaimal of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom on the 9th April 1912, the management of its affairs was assumed temporarily by the Sirkar and placed under the supervision of the Diwan Peishkar pending the nomination and appointment of a successor to the *Stanom.* A First Grade Inspector of the Devaswom department of the State was appointed Chief Manager of the Devaswom to look after its affairs and a Senior Grade Auditor of the Comptroller's office deputed to audit the accounts of the institution.

SALT.

29. The arrangements made by the Darbar under the revised agreement with the contractor for the supply and storage of salt continued to work satisfactorily. The abolition of the State bankshalls caused no inconvenience to the public.

FISH-CURING YARD.

30. The operations at the Fish-curing Yard at Narakal progressed satisfactorily during the year.

ABKARI.

31. The re-organisation of the department sanctioned in 1086 was brought into force from the beginning of 1087. By the re-organisation, the pay of the Assistant Superintendent was raised from Rs. 150-200 to Rs. 200-300, and that of the office Manager from Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-90. The Inspectors were placed in three grades of Rs. 80-100, Rs. 65-80 and Rs. 50-65, as against the original grades of Rs. 70-80, Rs. 60-70, Rs. 50-60 and Rs. 40-50. The number of Inspectors was also raised from 6 to 7 and one of the Inspectors who was specially trained was placed in charge of the Distillery newly opened at Trichur. The pay of the first three grades of Aminadars was raised from Rs. 16, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 respectively, and the peons in all the three grades were given an increment of one rupee each. Towards the close of the year an Assistant Distillery officer on Rs. 30 to 45 was also appointed. The following changes in the Excise administration took place during the year:—

In the three northern taluks, *viz.*, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, the right to manufacture and vend arrack was separated from that of toddy. The toddy farm alone was let on contract, the arrack shops being sold independently. The supply of arrack to the independent shop-keepers was arranged to be made through a contract supplier. Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made to introduce, from the beginning of the current year, the tree tax system and the sale of toddy shops independently and necessary rules and notifications were issued. Arrangements were also made to introduce, in the southern taluks, certain changes, such as, the prohibition of the sale of toddy arrack, the substitution of jaggery arrack to be issued from a central Distillery, limiting the number of shops with reference to the number in the northern taluks of Travancore, the assimilation of prices in the frontier shops, the prohibition of the sale of toddy and arrack in one and the same shop, etc., preparatory to the introduction of the Excise System in these taluks as well.

All the changes referred to above were introduced in the current year as contemplated.

FORESTS.

32. Mr. E. H. Johnstone continued to be in charge of the department till 9th January 1912, after which date he was granted privilege leave for three months, at the expiry of which he was permitted to resign his appointment. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon), Assistant Conservator of Forests, who returned from Europe after his special training, was appointed to act as Conservator from 10th January 1912 and confirmed in that post on the resignation of Mr. Johnstone, when, Mr. K. Ravunny Menon, Working Plan Officer and Superintendent of Depots, was also confirmed as Assistant Conservator. The Timber and Saw Mill at Kokalai with all its appurtenances and premises was purchased by the Darbar from the proprietors thereof and leased to Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras, who has purchased the Sirkar teak on a five years' contract.

ANCHAL.

33. The revised Anchal Rules were brought into force towards the close of the year. Arrangements were completed for the introduction of the Money Order System between Travancore and this State from the beginning of 1088. The executive staff was strengthened by the appointment of two Inspectors to secure more efficient supervision over the work of the subordinate staff, and the appointment of three additional sorters and two delivery peons was also sanctioned to cope with the increased work in some of the Anchal offices.

STAMPS.

34. The Stamp department lost the permanent Superintendent Mr. P. C. Job, B. A., who died during the period of his leave. The department worked under the new system of restricted local manufacture and advanced in revenue and efficiency.

POLICE.

35. An additional Prosecuting Inspector in the 3rd grade on Rs. 35-50 was appointed towards the end of Kanni 1087 as it was found that the local jurisdiction of the two Inspectors already appointed was too extensive, much of their time being taken up in marches to the distant camps of the Magistrates. The 1st grade Inspector with his Head Quarters at Trichur attends to all the cases in the District Magistrate's Court and the Sub-Magistrates' Courts of Trichur and Mukundapuram. The 2nd grade Prosecuting Inspector has his Head Quarters at Ernakulam and attends to cases in the Kanayanur, Cochin and Cranganur Sub-Magistrates' Courts, while the 3rd grade Prosecuting Inspector with his Head Quarters at Chittur is in charge of the prosecutions in the Talapilli and Chittur Courts. An enhanced daily allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 to Inspectors and 12 annas to Sub-Inspectors was sanctioned with effect from the last quarter of the year in order to induce these officers to move about more frequently within their respective charges.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

36. Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, B.A., permanent District Magistrate, retired from service towards the close of the year, and Mr. B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A., & B. L., who was acting for him, was confirmed as District Magistrate. The pay of the menial staff—peons and masapidies—in the Magistrates' Courts was raised from Rs. 6 to 7 and Rs. 5 to 6 respectively. A typist on Rs. 15 to 25 was sanctioned for the District Magistrate's office. The copyist establishment working under the Civil Judicial department was made permanent, and the pay of the copyists and readers was fixed at Rs. 12 in all the Courts.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. A new medical dispensary at Mala and a Veterinary dispensary at Ernakulam were opened from the beginning of 1087 as was arranged in the previous year. The hospital at Tripunithura was reduced to a dispensary, and a full time officer, a first grade sub-assistant surgeon, was placed in charge of Palaces to attend upon the members of His Highness the Raja's family. Arrangements were also made for opening a new Veterinary dispensary at Chittur. The Maternity Hospital at Trichur proposed to be established in memory of the late King Edward VII also received the attention of the Darbar, the site chosen for the institution having been acquired at a cost of Rs. 12,729. The work has been ordered to be started at once.

SANITATION.

38. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur continued to work satisfactorily. The Porambokes within the town limits of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were transferred to the respective Town Councils for management.

39. With a view to improve the general appearance and sanitation of the Ernakulam Town, the scheme referred to in the previous year's report, *viz.*, (1) removing the congested and unhealthy hamlets along the road leading from the Police station northwards, (2) the acquisition of all private lands along the foreshore, (3) laying out a new road along the shore of the back-water and selling in auction all lands available between the proposed new road and the old one for private occupation on an improved system of housing on strictly sanitary principles and (4) providing the town with good drinking water, was pushed on vigorously during the year. The 1st and 2nd parts of the scheme, *viz.*, removing the congested hamlets and acquiring the site, were completed. The 3rd part, *viz.*, the disposal of the sites in auction, will be taken up this year along with the foreshore wall now under construction. The details of the scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the town were also worked out and definite plans and estimates for the supply and distribution of the Alwaye river water were submitted to the Darbar during the year. The Darbar sanctioned the scheme and provided an allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 for 1088.

The general scheme for the town improvement involves, in addition to the above, the improvement of the two canals, *viz.*, Palathode and Padiathode, which connect the interior of the Ernakulam town with the back-water. This portion of the scheme also engaged the special attention of the Darbar. The congested and insanitary portions on both sides of these canals were acquired at a cost of Rs. 65,724, and an estimate was passed for the improvement of the said canals at a total cost of Rs. 70,920.

DEVASWOMS.

40. The Devaswom department was strengthened during the year by the appointment of four Revenue Kariakars, one for each of the four groups in the State, and of three additional clerks in the Superintendent's office. A slight re-adjustment of the existing staff was also effected. These appointments were found necessary to cope with the increase of work in the offices of the Inspectors and the Superintendent by the introduction of the new settlement and the assumption of management of the Tirumala Devaswom at Cochin in the course of the year, consequent on the disclosure of several acts of negligence and mismanagement on the part of the Devaswom Adhikaris. For the efficient management of the affairs of this Devaswom, a Manager on Rs. 120-150 was appointed by the

Darbar and the existing staff was slightly strengthened. With a view to ascertain the true financial position of the Devaswom, the audit of past accounts and the survey and settlement of the lands of the Devaswom have been taken in hand and are expected to be completed in the current year. As a result of enquiries made in pursuance of complaints received from the public, the *Urallers* of two private Devaswoms were fined for culpable negligence noticed in regard to the maintenance of the accounts of the Devaswoms under their charge. The settlement of the unincorporated Devaswom lands was given effect to from the beginning of the year. A Jamabundy of the Devaswom accounts was, for the first time, conducted during the year and the results showed that the accounts were fairly maintained. The department has now been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing, and the results achieved so far have fully justified the action of the Darbar in separating the Devaswom and Trust funds from the State funds and administering them by a special agency.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. The Irrigation Branch of the department which was under the control and supervision of the Assistant Engineer was placed under the direct control of the Chief Engineer. The Mechanical Engineer appointed during the year to be in charge of Telephone, Electric Installations, etc., was placed under the Chief Engineer with the status of a sub-divisional officer of the Public Works department under the changed designation of Mechanical Assistant, and the State workshop machinery was transferred to his charge. The prospects offered by the re-organization effected in 1907 failed to attract proper men for the Divisional Officers' posts, and experience showed that the supervision exercised by the existing officers was inadequate. A revision involving a change in the designation and pay of the executive staff, which resulted in an increase of Rs. 8,868 per annum, was therefore sanctioned during the year and given effect to from the beginning of the current year. The main features of the revision are :—

(1) The Supervisors who had charge of the Divisions were designated Assistant Engineers, the Assistant Engineer being designated Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

(2) The Assistant Engineers were placed in charge of the Divisions in three grades on salaries of Rs. 300, 250 and 200.

(3) The pay of the three grades of Overseers was likewise raised from Rs. 80, 70 and 60 to Rs. 100, 80 and 75.

(4) The staff of the Drawing Branch was slightly reduced, and the pay of the Head Draftsman and the 2nd Draftsman in the Head Office was made incremental from Rs. 75-100 and Rs. 50-75, and that of the Divisional office Draftsman raised to Rs. 50, and

(5) A Surveyor on Rs. 60-85, a Tracer on Rs. 20-25 and a copyist on Rs. 15-20 were also newly added to the establishment of the Head Office.

INSTRUCTION.

42. Mr. John Vansomeren Pope was in charge of the department till 23rd September 1911 on which date he retired from service. Mr. F. S. Davies, Principal of the Ernakulam College, was appointed Director of Education, and he took charge of the department with effect from the above date and was in charge of it till 29th May 1912, when he entered on three months' privilege leave. Mr. C.Mathai, Chief Inspector of Schools, was in charge of the department during this period. Mr. V. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Senior Lecturer of the College, acted

CHAP. IV.

as Principal till 1st January 1912, when he was relieved by Mr. Glyn Barlow, who was appointed Principal.

43. Although the Cochin Education Code was brought into force from 15th June 1911 (1st Mithunom 1086), its provisions came into full operation only from 17th August 1911 (1st Chingom 1087). The Code was framed with the main object of making adequate provision for ensuring continuity of policy and to embody in a concise form all the Rules and Regulations necessary to carry out the same. The general educational policy of the State in all its administrative details was therefore guided and controlled during the year by the provisions of the Code. The more important features of the administration of the department during the year are given below:—

(a) Close adherence to the curricula was insisted upon in the schools of the State, which secured uniformity in the standard of instruction imparted.

(b) The rules regarding school discipline and management were strictly enforced. A set of rules was drawn up by the Head of the department in consultation with the Head Masters of all Upper Secondary schools, Sirkar and aided, and circulated among the schools in the State.

(c) The rules regarding admission and transfer were strictly followed.

(d) The rules regarding the licensing of teachers were given effect to, and 1,495 licenses and 189 exemption certificates were issued.

(e) The introduction of free Vernacular education bore beneficial results. The various classes of scholarship sanctioned in the Code were fully awarded, which enabled many poor deserving students to continue their studies.

(f) The conditions of grants-in-aid were closely followed, and liberal grants were given to all well-managed schools.

(g) Satisfactory progress was made in the Technical and Industrial branches of education in the State.

(h) The special examination for untrained teachers under Chapter XII of the Code was held in November 1911, and 299 teachers appeared for it. The teachers who passed this examination were given preference and the efficiency of the teaching staff was thereby improved.

(i) The Night Schools received special attention during the year, and full time Head Masters were appointed in these institutions.

(j) The Text Book Committee was re-appointed with its maximum strength of 13 members.

(k) The Cochin School Final Certificate was recognised by the Madras Government, and the Cochin School Final Scheme was brought into line with the British Scheme.

(l) The rules framed for the conduct of Teachers' associations and conferences were modified, and these associations and conferences continued to be a valuable training ground for the teaching staff. A conference of the Heads of all Educational Institutions was held during the year under the presidency of the Director of Education, at which important educational questions were discussed and resolutions passed, which were duly submitted for the orders of the Darbar.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

44. Consequent on the delegation of powers to Heads of Departments under the Decentralization Scheme brought into force from Mithunom 1083 and the completion of the Land Revenue Settlement and the Settlement of Devaswom lands, a steady reduction in the ordinary routine work of the Huzur office was noticed, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to reduce the strength of the Secretariat by five hands without impairing its efficiency or affecting the prompt despatch of work. The reduction of expenditure was utilised for improving the pay of the clerks and the revision was brought into force from the beginning of the second half of the year.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Agriculture, Fisheries, Avenues and Water-pandals.

Occupation and cultivation.

46. The total area under cultivation was 4,81,873 acres—2,03,365 acres under wet or paddy, and 2,78,508 acres under dry—as against 4,80,621 acres in 1086. The increase was due to the assignment of waste and poramboke lands made during the year. An extent of 13,155 acres was under *Kole* cultivation during the year, as against 12,117 acres in 1086.

Current demand.

47. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,57,882, as against Rs. 10,48,047 in 1086. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous fell from Rs. 1,00,087 in 1086 to Rs. 85,416. The decrease was mainly due to (1) reduction in occasional second crop charges and quarrying fees, (2) reduction in the contribution from the Devaswom department as the amount due was only for one year, *viz.*, 1087, as against two years in 1086 and (3) reduction under rent on occupied porambokes and back assessment. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 23,603 under "*Capital*" on account of the sale of the occupancy right of forest exclusions and newly registered fishing stakes. Thus the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,66,901, of which a sum of Rs. 11,58,773 was collected and Rs. 3,836 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,292 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 9,468 in 1086. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·6, as against 99·2 in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

48. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 9,888, as against Rs. 5,335 in 1086, of which Rs. 8,283 was collected and Rs. 942 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 663.

Total land revenue.

49. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,67,056, as against Rs. 11,69,884 in 1086, or 99·6 per cent. of the total demand, as against 99·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure.

50. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,73,350, as against Rs. 1,56,402 in 1086. The increase in expenditure during the year was due to (1) the revision of establishments, (2) the provision made for an agricultural scholarship for the Darbar student at Cambridge and (3) the large refunds sanctioned in the year.

Coercive measures.

51. The total number of coercive measures during the year was 4,403, as against 4,405 in the previous year. Of these, 4,304 were only demand notices and 89 distraints. Actual sale of moveables took place only in 8 cases, as against 19 in 1086. There was one case of *Nadupattom* as well as one case of sale.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

52. The Land Records staff attended to the re-demarcation of lands covering an extent of nearly 912 acres, the demarcation of forest exclusions, new

reclamations, etc., for purposes of assignment, the training of the revenue subordinates in survey work and the preparation and printing of maps for special purposes. All the Trigonometrical stations were also inspected during the year, and they were found to be in good order.

53. The operations of the department of Agriculture during the year were conducted on the same main lines as in previous years. A start was however made during the year in the direction of conducting experiments on the fields of private land-owners in a few selected centres in the State, with a view to demonstrate to the agriculturists in moffusil stations, improved methods of cultivation. During his tours, the Superintendent of Agriculture gave detailed instructions to the ryots on improved methods of agriculture, such as (1) selection and preservation of seeds, (2) manner of finding out the quality and quantity of manure suited to particular soils, (3) improvement of the implements of husbandry and (4) prevention of insect pests. He also investigated the cause of insect pests, such as Bud rot disease, Mealy bugs, stem bleeding, paddy pest, cocoanut pest and leaf disease, which prevailed in certain localities of the State and adopted remedial measures with success. Attempts were also made towards organising rural Agricultural Associations at some centres, with the result that four such associations were formed during the year. Notes in colloquial Malayalam on different subjects were also published in the Gazette. Experiments were conducted during the year in the Government Farm at Viyyur in the cultivation of different varieties of paddy, vegetables and fruit trees. The study of manurial experiments of the staple crops of the country was also continued during the year. The cattle breeding and the poultry farming sections were placed under the special charge of a trained Agricultural Assistant. Some bulls and cows were purchased and breeding operations started during the year. The Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was held as usual at Trichur. It was formally opened by the British Resident on the 29th January, 1912, and kept open till the 5th February, 1912. Agriculture.

54. The offer of State aid for the improvement of agriculture was well availed of by the ryots. The whole budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 under agricultural loans was disbursed during the year. Agricultural loans.

FISHERIES.

55. As in the previous year, the Fishery department attended to the following items of work:— Operations of the department.

(1) The registration of fishing stakes and Chinese nets, (2) the issue of licenses to stake-holders, (3) the planting and lighting of caution posts at each end of the stake sites to prevent accident to navigation, (4) the preparation of accurate maps showing the position of stakes and nets and (5) the assignment of new areas for fishing.

56. 54 Chinese nets and 67 fishing stakes were relinquished during the year by the holders as being unprofitable, and 70 nets and 340 stakes were newly registered during the year. The occupancy right of 288 stakes was sold in auction during the year, which fetched a capital revenue of Rs. 3,285. The total demand on the back-water fisheries during the year amounted to Rs. 9,689, as against Rs. 13,222 in 1086. The decrease was due to the fewer number of stakes sold in auction and the consequent decrease in receipts under capital. Chinese nets and fishing stakes. Demand.

57. The original survey of stake sites was completed during the year, and the preparation of final survey maps is in progress. 70 caution posts with lights were fixed to demarcate these stakes. Preparation of maps and lighting.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Assumption of management of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom.

58. On the death of the Thachudaya Kaimal of the Koodalmanickom Devaswom on the 9th April 1912, the management of the affairs of the Devaswom was assumed temporarily by the Darbar and placed under the supervision of the Diwan Peishkar. The receipts of the Devaswom under all heads from the date of assumption of the management till the end of 1087 amounted to 6,363 parahs of paddy and Rs. 16,425, and the expenditure amounted to 3,478 parahs of paddy and Rs. 13,400, thus leaving a surplus of 2,885 parahs of paddy and Rs. 3,025.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

59. During the year, a dispute arose between the State and Travancore about the ownership of certain accretions formed in the Azhikode village of the Cranganur taluk near the Monambam bar. As they could not agree, the Darbar have since addressed the British Resident to arrange for the settlement of the dispute by an arbitrator.

AVENUES.

60. The work of the avenue staff was confined to the maintenance of the plants planted in previous years, as new plantings were not undertaken in any of the taluks during the year. The avenues are reported to be in good condition in all the taluks except Cochin-Kanayanur, where the soil was found to be not suited to the plants selected. Arrangements have, however, been made to replace the dead plants by new plants suited to the soil. The total revenue derived from avenues was Rs. 3,519, as against Rs. 4,150 in 1086 and the total expenditure Rs. 3,074, as against Rs. 2,416 in 1086.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

61. The State contractor continued to supply salt and conducted the sales under the terms of the revised contract referred to in the last year's report. The contractor delivered 2,49,859 maunds of salt out of 2,60,000 maunds contracted for, there being a transit wastage of 10,141 maunds. Full duty was levied on the quantity short-delivered. Including the balance of the previous year in stock and slight excess found in the godowns, there were 3,04,153 maunds of salt at the disposal of the Government, of which, 2,42,568 maunds were sold during the year. There was also a wastage of 130 maunds. The consumption per head of population was 21·74 lbs., as against 21·28 lbs. in the previous year. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,79,884, as against Rs. 3,69,590 in 1086.

Sale of salt.

Fish-curing yard.

62. The operations of the Fish-curing Yard opened in the previous year were satisfactory. In order to give facility to the curers of fish, the Darbar have taken in hand the work of deepening the two canals at Narakkal leading to and from the back-water.

Breaches of salt law.

63. Eight cases of salt offences were reported, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 7 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

ABKARI.

Introduction of the Excise system.

64. The triennial lease of the Abkari Farms of the whole State having terminated with the year 1086, opportunity was taken to introduce the Excise system into the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur. The right to manufacture and vend arrack was separated from that of toddy in those three taluks, and the toddy and arrack shops were sold independently. During the year, a Central Distillery was opened at Trichur and placed under the supervision of a trained

officer. The three northern taluks were supplied with arrack by a contract supplier from the Trichur Distillery, excise duty being levied at Rs. 3—12—0 per gallon. The monopoly of the southern taluks was, as usual, leased out for a period of two years. The demand for the whole State amounted to Rs. 3,25,080, as against Rs. 2,09,218 in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,21,633 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,447. Of this balance, Rs. 3,100 was collected at the beginning of the current year, the amount pending realisation being only Rs. 347. 19 foreign liquor licenses were sold, as against 25 in 1086, the tavern licensees having remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8. Besides these, a license for the possession and sale of medicated wines was also issued during the year. The total fees realised amounted to Rs. 2,039, as against Rs. 2,996 in 1086. 34,879 licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery were, as usual, issued during the year, as against 30,277 in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 12,388, as against Rs. 9,614 in 1086. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the Trichur taluk was 73 and 80 respectively, being the same as in the previous year. During the year, 16,541 gallons of 20° U. P. and 710 gallons of 30° U. P. were sold in the northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur. *Current demand.*

65. 586 cases of offences under the Abkari Regulation were reported during the year, which, together with 16 cases pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 602 cases for disposal. Of these, 566 cases were disposed of, leaving 36 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of in 1086 were 758 and 742 respectively. *Breaches of abkari law.*

TOBACCO.

66. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued as in previous years. 32 A class and 938 B class, or 970 shops were sold during the year, as against 39 and 904 respectively, or 943 shops in the previous year. The total rental for the year amounted to Rs. 1,40,244, as against Rs. 1,36,421 in 1086, and the whole of this was realised during the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 7,685 outstanding as old arrears at the commencement of the year, Rs. 3,906 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable and Rs. 682 realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,097. A major portion of these arrears is expected to be realised during the current year. *Revenue.*

67. Including the one case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 118 offences under the Tobacco Regulation, of which all but two were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1086 were 166 and 165 respectively. *Breaches of tobacco law.*

OPIUM AND GANJA.

68. The biennial lease of these farms having terminated with the year 1086, the farms were leased for another two years. The annual rental of the opium farm, including Cranganur, was Rs. 14,000 and that of the ganja farm was Rs. 5,050, as against a rental of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively in the previous year. The supply of these drugs continued to be made from the Government Stores, Madras. 1,731 seers of opium and 998 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,457 and 758 respectively in the previous year. *Revenue.*

69. During the year, 44 cases were reported under the Opium Regulation, of which 42 ended in conviction and 2 in acquittal, as against 115 cases in 1086, of which 114 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. *Breaches of opium law.*

70. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,79,476, Rs. 1,89,439 and Rs. 8,90,037, as against Rs. 9,78,385, Rs. 1,69,917 and Rs. 8,08,468 respectively in the previous year. *Financial results of Excise administration.*

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III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

AREA. Reservation of forests.

71. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles. During the year two blocks were finally constituted as reserved forests. The five blocks taken up for Settlement in 1086 and referred to in paragraph 75 of the report for last year, were also notified as reserved forests during the year. These together with 113 blocks already notified as reserved forests, make up a total of 120 blocks. From the reserved forests, a total area of 1,481 acres of land was excluded for assignment in the Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur taluks. This includes an extent of 725 acres ordered to be excluded from the Chittur Kanam forests in a special proceedings. The assignment however has been postponed in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government. A topographical survey of the State forests, arranged with the Government of India Survey Party, was completed during the year.

Selection and working of coupes.

72. During the year, six coupes in the Orukomban Working Circle were worked under departmental agency, but the work of extraction in these coupes together with that of coupe D/7 opened in 1086, is, under the terms of the contract, to be completed only in 1088. Contracts for the extraction of marked exploitable trees on seigniorage system were also given during the year with respect to coupes A/8 and A/9, as well as coupes Adirapilli and Vengapara, besides other contracts, some of which, though entered into in previous years, were current during the year under report. Of the four coupes which remained unworked in the previous year for want of suitable offers, the Poycaud and the Veloopadam coupes were arranged to be worked during the year. A new coupe in Elanad was also opened and the marking of trees in it was in progress when the year closed. Besides the above, four new fuel coupes were opened in the Machad Range—three for the extraction of fuel for supply to the Railway Company and the remaining one for the supply of fuel to the Kokalai Saw Mill. No new working plans were drawn up during the year. The question of the future working of the Parambikulam forests with a view to ensure a continuous supply of timber for transport by the Tramway engaged the attention of the Darbar. The joint report made by the Conservator of Forests and Mr. C. C. Wilson of the Madras Forest Department as to the feasibility of leasing to the Darbar a portion of the British forests in the Coimbatore District as a means of increasing the output for transport by the Tramway was received during the year and forwarded to the Madras Government with the Darbar's remarks.

Working plans.

Communications.

73. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crime.

74. 168 cases were reported during the year, as against 186 in the previous year and 173 in 1085. Including 77 cases pending at the end of 1086, there were 245 cases for disposal. Of these, 82 were compounded, 98 dropped or otherwise disposed of and 34 were disposed of by the Magistrates (25 ending in conviction and 9 in discharge or acquittal), leaving a balance of only 31 cases at the end of the year (8 pending with the Magistrates and 23 pending departmental enquiry and action), as against 77 cases in 1086 and 103 cases in 1085. There was marked reduction in the number of pending cases at the end of the year. The rules framed under the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Protection from fire.

75. No serious damage was caused by forest fire during the year. An area of about 5,000 acres of the reserved forests was fire-traced by cutting fire lines to the extent of 21 miles at a cost of Rs. 185. The timber depots

of the O.W. Circle and the buildings at Parambikulam were also as usual fire-traced at a cost of Rs. 1,122.

76. Natural regeneration of teak was found to be satisfactory in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur Kanam and in the villages of Malayattur, Padhearam, Melur and Kodasseri. The regeneration of rosewood in the Machad and in Vallikad and Adirapilli forests was also found to be satisfactory. About 4¾ acres of land in the Kodasseri Range have been newly stocked with teak, rosewood and sandalwood plants, and they are found to be in good condition. A large quantity of sandalwood seeds have been sown in Palapilli and the seeds are germinating slowly. In the O. W. Circle, the teak seedlings transplanted out of the nursery beds numbering in all 13,281 were also pitted during the year in an area of 20 acres. The trees in the Palapilli and Chettikulam teak plantations and the growing stock in the Chittur Kanam are in good condition. Selection fellings and improvement fellings in the O. W. Circle and Kannimari forests of the Chittur Kanam were carried on and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the fuel coupes opened during the year. Sylviculture. Artificial reproduction.

77. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies was 3,040 acres, of which 2,954 acres were under mature and 86 acres under immature plants, as against 2,838 acres and 215 acres respectively in 1086. Cultivation on 362 acres was abandoned during the year and 32 acres were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield of coffee was 5,91,628 lbs. (1,836 bushels of cherry dried and 19,885 bushels of parchment), or an average of 200 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 166 lbs. in 1086. The number of persons permanently employed was 45, as against 43 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 849, as against 724 in 1086. The amount of quit rent due from the estates including the balance of the previous year was Rs. 15,394, of which a sum of Rs. 12,301 was collected and Rs. 69 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,024. Coffee.

78. No new grant of land for rubber cultivation was made during the year. The survey of the lands leased in 1086 was completed and the total extent of the assignments made till the end of the year is ascertained on actual survey to be 10,252·65 acres. The total area planted up to the end of 1087 is 5,616·99 acres in the Palapilli forests and 1,250 acres in Paravattani, or 6,867 acres in all. Tapping operations are reported to be in progress on 507 acres in the Palapilli estate and on 200 acres in the Vellanikara estate and also in the major portion of the Pudukad and the Mysore Syndicate estates. The growth of the rubber plants in all the estates as well as the yield is reported to be very satisfactory. Rubber.

79. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as the grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce for domestic purposes, were continued during the year. Privileges to ryots.

80. There were 18 elephants including the one belonging to the Cranganur Devaswom in the charge of the department at the beginning of the year. Of these, three died during the year and two cow-elephants were sold away. Three new captures were made by means of departmental operations in the Kodasseri and O. W. Ranges, one of which, a cow-elephant, died in the kraal. The total number of elephants under the control of the department at the end of the year was therefore 15. All the new captures were trained including the two elephants captured in 1086 and the total cost of training amounted to Rs. 1,741. Sirkar elephants.

81. 9,930 candies of teak, 1,521 of blackwood, 22,708 of other species and 17,303 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency: 1,933 candies of teak, Gross yield and out-turn.

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1,927 of blackwood, 19,167 of other species, 1,22,075 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 7,980 were removed by purchasers and consumers: and produce valued at Rs. 1,455 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 9,554 candies of teak, 1,204 of blackwood, 24,610 of other species and 17,303 tons of firewood. The disposal of the produce otherwise removed was the same as the yield. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 35,129 was collected by the sale of standing trees in some of the coupes and in the assigned lands. The decrease in the disposal of teak by Sirkar was due to the non-supply of logs to the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills for about two months when negotiations were in progress for the purchase of the Mill by the Sirkar. The increase in the disposal of blackwood and other species was due to larger demands from the public. The increase in the yield and disposal of firewood was due to the increased demands from the Railway and Tramway departments. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 14,240 candies, of which 4,187 candies were of teak, 641 of blackwood and 9,412 of other species. The value of the balance stock is estimated approximately at Rs. 1,40,551.

Disposal.

Balance in stock.

Trichur Timber and Saw Mills.

82. According to the revised agreement entered into with Messrs. Aspinwall and Co., Ltd., on the 1st April 1909, the Company continued to be the Agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood up to the end of March 1912, when the entire property of the Trichur Timber and Saw Mills Company of which Messrs. Aspinwall and Company, Ltd., were the managing agents was purchased by the Darbar. This step was taken as it was found that in the interests of forest revenue it was not desirable to continue the contracts for supply of Europe teak and for the sole agency any longer, and the Darbar resolved to extinguish the contracts and buy up the whole plant and machinery and goodwill of the business on payment of a lump sum of Rs. 3,25,000, of which only Rs. 2,00,000 were paid during the year. Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty of Madras was appointed Managing Director and Lessee of the Mill from 1st May 1912 on condition that he purchased the teak transported by the Tramway at a fixed price and also shared the profits of mill working with the Darbar. During the period of 8 months from 1st August 1911 to 31st March 1912, the Company sold 22 candies of teak in log form, 10,222 Cft. of Europe teak, 42,947 Cft. of converted teak materials, 682 tons of teak slabs and fuel, 4,190 candies of junglewood logs and 429 Cft. & 22 tons of junglewood scantlings and slabs. The proceeds of the agency sales amounted to Rs. 1,82,472, as against Rs. 3,43,919 in the previous year. 4,154 candies of teak were sold to Mr. Namberumal Chetty from 1st May 1912 till the end of the official year, according to the terms of the contract.

Financial.

83. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 6,23,252 and Rs. 3,28,767, as against Rs. 8,12,364 and Rs. 3,46,034 respectively in 1086, and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 7,20,000 and Rs. 3,37,100 for the year. The decrease in the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the revised estimate is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,03,700 provided in the revised estimate on account of the sale of a portion of the Chittur Kanam lands was not realised as the sale did not take place during the year. The expenditure which includes the cost of the Anchal offices on the Tramline and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals is less than the amount of the revised estimate by Rs. 8,333. This difference is explained as being due to the reduction in the amount of commission paid to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., on account of the purchase of the Trichur Timber & Saw Mills, and the reduction in the expenditure under 'training and capture of elephants' and under 'sowing and planting'. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 2,94,485. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,23,339 on account of the maintenance charges

of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net revenue, therefore, is Rs. 1,71,146, as against Rs. 3,28,814 in 1086. The decrease in the net income of the department is due to unavoidable circumstances referred to above.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

84. The total length of the main line opened up for traffic including double lines on the Inclines, was the same as that of the previous year, *viz.*, 52 miles 18·4 chains. Seven new sidings covering a length of 37·73 chains were put up during the year for loading operations. Owing to heavy floods during the monsoon, there were some breaches and heavy slips at some places. Traffic was not, however, very seriously affected as temporary arrangements by inserting cribs and girders were made and prompt repairs executed wherever necessary. Of the 8 engines in stock, 7 engines were running as in the previous year, and one was under repairs. Three of these were re-wheeled and petty repairs and painting of all the seven engines were attended to during the year. 69 pairs of trucks were available for timber traffic throughout the year. There was no accident during the year.

Rolling Stock.

Traffic and total transport.

85. For purposes of traffic, the whole line of Tramway is, as in previous years, divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in each of these sections. The number of traffic days during the year was 338, as against 332 in the previous year. The total quantity of timber transported by the Tramway in 1087 was 21,319 candies, as against 21,506 candies in 1086, or an average of 63·02 cds. per day in 1087, as against 64·75 cds. per day in the previous year. The other articles of transport in the year were 3,746 tons of fuel, and 11,800 sleepers, besides odas, boats and some minor forest produce. The decrease in the output by the Tramway was, as explained in the previous year's report, due to the curtailment of the supply of timber for transport.

Bridges.

86. One bridge was reconstructed and 15 of the bridges were also improved or repaired during the year. The reconstruction of two bridges, thorough repairs to one bridge and improvements to a culvert were the other works in progress when the year closed. The work of constructing a compound wall round the Engineer's Bungalow was completed during the year. Petty construction or repairs were executed to other buildings also during the year. As in the previous year, the entire length of 48 miles of the telephone line worked satisfactorily during the year.

Buildings.

Telephone.

Expenditure.

87. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,23,339, all under 'maintenance', as against Rs. 1,53,877—Rs. 17,902 under capital and Rs. 1,35,975 under maintenance—in 1086. No capital work was undertaken during the year and this accounts for the decrease in expenditure.

General.

88. In view of the reduction in the supply of timber for transport, the question of further reducing the Tramway staff, controlling capital expenditure and effecting other retrenchments is under the consideration of the Darbar.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes.

89. The number of Anchal offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 43, including the two branch offices on the Forest Tramway. Five additional letter boxes were opened during the year; the total number of letter boxes at the end of the year was thus 89. The length of the mail line remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 301 miles. The number of articles carried

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by Anchal during the year was 12,71,403, as against 11,80,127 in the previous year. Of these, 6,06,910 were Sirkar articles and 6,64,493 private articles, as against 6,15,890 and 5,64,237 respectively in the previous year. The Dead Letter office received 4,411 articles during the year, as against 4,032 in the previous year. All the articles received were disposed of.

Financial.

90. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 17,598 and Rs. 26,793, as against Rs. 17,325 and Rs. 29,912 respectively in the previous year. The official covers of the State departments carried and delivered through Anchal free of cost as usual would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 27,573. The cost per official article was 2·9 pies, as against 3·9 pies in the previous year.

General.

91. The Anchal Rules, which were revised and published were brought into force towards the close of the year. Fair progress was made in the compilation of a departmental Manual. Arrangements were completed for the introduction of the Hundi or Money Order System as between Travancore and this State from the beginning of 1088.

RAILWAY.

Receipts.

92. The State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company under the existing agreement with the Company. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1911 amounted to Rs. 6,00,960, as against Rs. 5,62,461 in the previous year. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,14,523 on account of working charges (including the Company's share of the surplus profits according to the agreement), the net receipts came to Rs. 2,86,437, which represent 47·7 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings give a return of 4·07 per cent. for the year 1911 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 70,22,057.

Expenditure.

93. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 3,35,695 —Rs. 3,14,523 on account of working charges and Rs. 21,172 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1087 shows a net return of 4·1 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Net earnings.

94. The following statement shows the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past 6 years :—

Year	Capital expenditure Rs.	Net earnings Rs.	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks
1906 ...	68,59,349	1,55,689	2·27	
1907 ...	69,34,602	1,35,751	1·95	
1908 ...	69,74,562	2,15,148	3·08	
1909 ...	69,80,038	2,60,923	3·73	
1910 ...	69,79,918	2,55,520	3·66	
1911 ...	70,22,057	2,86,437	4·07	

MARINE.

95. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 32 steamers and 75 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 48 and 96 respectively in 1086, the aggregate tonnage being 98,331, as against 1,38,878 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 9,359 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 14,218 in 1086. The Darbar have in the course of the year raised the important question of harbour improvement in Cochin, giving facts and figures in support of the claim of Cochin to be made into an inland harbour. The matter is now under correspondence.

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STAMPS.

96. The Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 4,42,632 and the expenditure to Rs. 34,992, as against Rs. 4,31,772 and Rs. 28,367 respectively in the previous year. There was no material change in the system of manufacture and sale of stamps.

CUSTOMS.

97. A sum of Rs. 1,37,870—Rs. 1,27,370 on account of Customs and Rs. 10,500 on account of the import duty on foreign tobacco—was received from the British Government during the year as moiety of the net Customs collection at British Cochin for the official year 1911-12, as against Rs. 2,10,594 in 1086.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

98. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. 57 officers and 470 men were engaged in purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,738 persons and 1 to 2·57 square miles, as against 1 to 1,732 persons and 1 to 2·56 square miles respectively in 1086. Literacy is insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force, so that every one in the force is able to read and write. The strength of the Reserve Police was 8 officers, 56 men and a bugler. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 446 in 1086 to 341 in the year under report. Good service promotions were given to three officers and red marks to 221, as against 4 and 172 respectively in the previous year. 62 persons received money rewards from the State and 10 from private parties, as against 71 and 5 respectively in 1086. There was no departmental prosecution in the year under report. There were 13 cases of criminal prosecution of Police officers by private parties, as against 20 in the previous year. Of these, one case is still pending, while in another, the constables concerned were convicted for unlawful restraint and extortion; the remaining cases were thrown out. 10 prisoners, as against 8 in 1086, escaped, 8 from Police custody and 2 from the Central Jail. Of these, 8 were recaptured.

Strength. Education. Armed Reserve Police. Punishments. Rewards. Prosecution. Escapes and recaptures.

99. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws registered during the year was 1,152, as against 1,529 in 1086. Including the 11 cases pending at the close of 1086, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,163, of which 754 were cognizable, 147, non-cognizable, and 262 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,163 cases for investigation, 1,151 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98·96, as against 99·29 in the previous year. Of the 1,093 cases charged (including the 56 cases pending from last year), 835 ended in conviction, 162 in discharge, 30 entered in the block register, and the remaining 66 cases were pending trial in the Courts at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 80·5, as against 88·2 in 1086. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 13·92 and 38·78 days, as against 15·09 and 31·02 days respectively in the preceding year. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 555, of which 549 were cases reported in the year under report, as against 445 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 5 each. There was increase in the number of grave crimes reported during the year. The percentage of detection was 83, as against 71 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 6 cases pending from 1086, the Police investigated 555 cases of grave crimes, of which 459, or 82·70 per cent were charged, as against 72·14 per cent in the previous year. The Magistrates had 485 cases for disposal including the 26 cases pending from 1086; of these, 387 ended in conviction, 61 in discharge

CRIME. Percentage of conviction. Grave crimes.

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and 36 were pending. In the remaining one case, the accused escaped from Police custody. The percentage of conviction was 79·79, as against 76·19 in the previous year. 9 cases were referred by the Police as maliciously false, and 62 were referred as mistake of fact or of law. The complainants in all these 9 cases were prosecuted, of whom, 2 were convicted, 5 discharged and the remaining 2 were pending trial. The total loss of property involved in cases reported by the Police during the year was Rs. 21,164, of which Rs. 15,223 worth of property was recovered, or 71·92 per cent as against 56·93 per cent in the previous year. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 17,334, of which property worth Rs. 14,767, or 84·03 per cent was recovered, as against 65·10 per cent in 1086. Including the 17 persons awaiting trial at the end of 1086, 51 persons, or 6 less than in 1086, were put up before the District Magistrate under the security sections, of whom, 11 were ordered to furnish security, 26 were discharged, the cases against 4 were dropped, and 8 were awaiting trial, as against 19, 16, 5 and 17 respectively in the previous year. The remaining 2 persons are reported to be absconding. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 399, which together with 2,392 slips already existing, made a total of 2,791, all of which were properly indexed. 71 slips were received for search during the year, as against 50 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were successfully traced, as against 5 in 1086.

False cases. Recovery of property. Prevention. Finger-print bureau.

Periodical meetings.

100. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Station House Officers and of Constables on beat duty were effected.

Expenditure.

101. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 90,968, as against Rs. 86,557 in the previous year. The average cost of a Policeman during the year was Rs. 162·75, as against Rs. 159·70 in 1086 and the net cost per head of population was 1 anna 7 pies, as against 1 anna 6·7 pies in the previous year.

General.

102. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. There was steady improvement in the work of the Police during the year as disclosed by the statistics of investigation, detection of crimes and recovery of property.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.

103. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were one third class Magistrate's Court, 7 second class Magistrates' Courts, one first class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts, as against 2, 7, 1 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS. File and disposal.

104. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,499 cases in the year, of which 3,435 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 64 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,849, 3,784, and 65 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including 234 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding those died, escaped or transferred) was 5,985, as against 6,664 in the previous year. Of these, 2,036 persons were convicted, 3,667 were discharged or acquitted, 86 committed or referred to higher Courts and the remaining 196 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 40·34 in the previous year to 35·17 in the year under report. In 38 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 96 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the 3,435 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,330, or 67·83 per cent

related to offences under the Penal Code, and 1,105, or 32·17 per cent. to offences under local and special laws, as against 61·54 per cent. and 38·46 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,036 persons convicted, 469 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 39 to simple imprisonment, 19 to fine with imprisonment, 1,395 to fine only and 114 to whipping, as against 468, 56, 30, 1,963 and 77 respectively, in the previous year. Of the 114 persons sentenced to whipping, 46 were juveniles, as against 22 in 1086. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 16,627, as against Rs. 21,210 in the previous year. This together with Rs. 903 outstanding realisation at the beginning of the year made a total of Rs. 17,530 for collection, as against Rs. 22,039 in 1086. Of this, Rs. 15,722 was realised during the year, a sum of Rs. 808 was written off and Rs. 159 cancelled on appeal. 26·4 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the second and third class Magistrates were appealed against, as against 23·3 per cent. in 1086. Of these, the appeals in 43·01 per cent. were confirmed, as against 46·37 per cent. in 1086. 97·7 per cent. of the appealable orders of the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 91·5 per cent. in 1086. The percentage of confirmation of decisions of the District Magistrate appealed against was 47·7, as against 53·5 in the previous year. The average duration of cases disposed of by the first, second and third class Magistrates was 66·2, 9·4 and 6·8 days respectively, as against 73·5, 8·27 and 5·4 days respectively in the previous year. 7,325, or 130 witnesses less than in 1086 were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witness was detained for more than 3 days in any of the Courts. Inclusive of 11 cases pending at the close of 1086, there were 145 cases affecting 276 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 156 and 215 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 21 related to proceedings against witnesses, 23 to furnishing security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, 39 to nuisance, 7 to temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger, 10 to possession of disputed immovable property, 38 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 4 to maintenance and 3 to forfeiture of bail or recognisance. 52 persons were concerned in the 23 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 33 were discharged, 15 were convicted and 4 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Offences dealt with. Nature of sentences. Fines. Quality of work. Duration of trials. Witnesses. Prevention.

105. In the Sessions Courts there were 42 cases, or 17 more than in 1086, for trial during the year, all of which were disposed of. The average duration of trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court fell from 38 days in the previous year to 36·6 and in the Trichur Sessions Court from 6·4 to 5·8 days in the year. The Sessions Courts examined 444 witnesses, or 206 more than in the previous year, of whom 33 were detained beyond 3 days, as against 14 in 1086.

SESSIONS COURTS. Duration of trials. Witnesses.

106. The District Magistrate had for disposal 328 appeals, of which 316 were disposed of, as against 323 and 313 respectively in the previous year. The number of appellants concerned in 328 appeals was 523, or 64 less than in 1086. The cases of 512 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 98 persons, confirming sentence or order in the case of 229, modifying sentence or order in the case of 69, and reversing it in the case of 111 persons. Further enquiry was ordered in the case of the remaining 5 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 23·9, as against 23·7 days in the preceding year. 26 appeals involving 44 persons were received by the Sessions Judges in the year, as against 27 involving 56 persons in 1086, and all of them were disposed of. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 21 persons, rejected in the case of 9, modified in the case of one, reversed in the case of 12 and the proceedings were quashed in the case of one person. The average duration of appeals disposed of in the year was 32·23 days in the Anjikaimal and 20 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts, as

APPELLATE WORK. District Magistrate's Court. Sessions Courts.

against 22·35 and 14 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the former Court is attributed to the general increase in the file, and in the latter Court, to the adjournments granted at the request of the appellants in two appeals. The Chief Court had 23 appeals for disposal, and all of them were disposed of, as against 12 in the previous year. 45 persons were concerned in the 23 appeals disposed of, of which the sentences passed on 24 were confirmed, those on 4 modified, those on 13 reversed, and in the case of the remaining four persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 28 days.

The Chief Court.

Inspection. 107. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Courts during the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

Expenditure. 108. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 42,306, or Rs. 1,554 more than in the previous year.

JAILS.

Number of prisons. 109. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam and the six sub-jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population. 110. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 164 convicts, 6 under-trials and 7 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 474, 170 and 58 respectively. Of these, 495 convicts, 171 under-trials and 52 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 143 convicts, 5 under-trials and 13 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 638 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 589 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 128·56, as against 114·49 in 1086. Of the total number of convicts, 7 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 3 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 64 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 42 rigorous imprisonment for more than 6 months, 515 rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and less, and 7 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 111 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 72 in the previous year. The convicts were as usual supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and feeding.

Health of prisoners. 111. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 879, as against 652 in 1086. Of these, 44 were in-patients and 835 out-patients, as against 41 and 611 respectively in 1086. There was no death in the year, while there were three in 1086. All admissions except those bearing clear marks of small-pox or of recent vaccination were vaccinated in the year. The number of prisoners vaccinated in the year was 502, as against 330 in 1086, and of these, 401 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and discharge was 100·15 lbs. and 107·54 lbs., as against 102·62 lbs. and 108·15 lbs. respectively in 1086.

Jail industry. 112. The daily average number of convicts detailed for work during the year was 119·51, as against 108·31 in 1086. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingelly oil. A few minor industries, such as, bamboo and rattan works, carpentry, blacksmith's work, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. The sale proceeds of Jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 6,276, as against Rs. 4,571 in 1086. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,890, as against Rs. 3,135 in 1086. The net profit was thus Rs. 2,386, as against

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Rs. 1,436 in the previous year. The question of improving the existing industries and of introducing new ones will be taken up after the Jail is transferred to Trichur where the construction of the jail buildings is now in progress.

Release of prisoners.

113. His Highness the Raja was pleased to order on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, the release of one female and 17 male convicts and to grant remission of sentences to 101 convicts, the period of remission ranging from 20 months to 15 days. By virtue of this remission, seven more convicts were released on the auspicious day.

Expenditure.

114. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail was Rs. 19,760, or Rs. 2,250 more than in 1086. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 139, as against Rs. 146 in the previous year, and the net expenditure was Rs. 90, as against Rs. 107 in 1086.

SUB-JAILS.

115. As in previous years, the Sub-Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate who is *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons. At the beginning of the year, there were 10 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together. There were 764 admissions and 750 discharges, thus leaving 24 at the end of the year. The total cost on account of the Sub-Jails was Rs. 2,193, as against Rs. 1,688 in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the large number of admissions and partly to the fact that the cost of dieting prisoners varied at the several stations owing to differences in the cost of the various articles of diet prescribed.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

116. The number of Courts that exercised original civil jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, six Munsiffs' Courts and two District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation

117. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 11,083 and 930, as against 9,007 and 922 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 10,957 and 858 respectively, as against 9,030 and 956 respectively in 1086.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION.

Munsiffs' Courts.

District Courts.

Contested suits.

118. The Munsiffs had 501 cases at the beginning of the year, received 10,764 and disposed of 10,658, leaving 607 cases for disposal at the end of the year. Out of the 607 cases pending at the end of the year, two were more than one year old, 52, over 6 months and the remaining 553 less than 6 months, as against 1, 62 and 438 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 166 original cases, received 319, disposed of 299 and ended with a balance of 186 cases, as against 208, 284, 326 and 166 respectively in the previous year. Of the 186 cases pending, 6 were over 2 years old, 12 over one year, 63 over 6 months and the remaining 105 cases below that period, as against 2, 19, 54 and 91 respectively in the previous year. The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 2,799 and 213 contested suits, as against 2,522 and 240 respectively in 1086. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts fell from 118 and 46 days in 1086 to 101 and 38 days respectively in 1087. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 10 months and 23 days, as against 9 months and 12 days in 1086, and in the Trichur District Court it was 9 months and 29 days, as against 11 months and 13 days in 1086. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions affirmed on appeal were 13·8 and 55·3, as against 15·5 and 62·19 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 49·2 per cent., of which 44·8 per cent. were confirmed on appeal, as against

Quality of work.

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Execution. 61·7 per cent. in 1086. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and the District Judges had 11,178 and 700 applications for execution of decrees, as against 10,002 and 738 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 10,612 and 616 were disposed of, as against 9,483 and 680 respectively in 1086.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts. 119. The District Judges had 164 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 640 and disposed of 544, leaving an arrear of 260, as against 174, 599, 609 and 164 respectively in the previous year. Of the 260 appeals pending at the end of the year, 51 were over six months old and 209 below six months, as against 16 and 148 respectively in 1086. The average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal District Court rose from 3 months and 11 days to 4 months and 21 days, and in the Trichur District Court, from 4 months and 12 days to 6 months and 6 days.

The Chief Court. The Chief Court began the year with 213 appeals (110 A. S. and 103 S. A.), received 290 (147 A. S. and 143 S. A.) and disposed of 314 (154 A. S. and 160 S. A.), leaving a balance of 189 (103 A. S. and 86 S. A.) at the close of the year, as against 237, 323, 347 and 213 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 9 months and 11 days and 7 months and 26 days, as against 10 months and 22 days and 6 months and 25 days respectively in 1086.

Miscellaneous appeals. 120. The District Courts received 36 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 35 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one appeal pending at the close of the year, as against 62, 57 and 5 respectively in the previous year. The pendency is in the Anjikaimal District Court. The Chief Court had in all 53 appeals for disposal, of which 42 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 at the end of the year, as against 48, 31 and 17 respectively in 1086. Including arrears, *viz.*, 42, the District Judges had for disposal 69 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of which 67 were disposed of.

Revision petitions. The Chief Court had 140 revision petitions in all for disposal, of which 108 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 32 at the close of the year, as against 160, 137 and 23 respectively in 1086.

Inspection. 121. The Chief Judge inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under their jurisdiction during the year.

Enrolment of Vakils. 122. Nine Graduates in Law and one Barrister-at-Law were enrolled as Vakils of the Chief Court, and five persons were granted Munsiffs' Court Pleadership certificate.

Financial. 123. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 2,43,794, as against Rs. 2,28,280 in 1086. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,138, as against Rs. 1,06,000 in the previous year.

General. 124. The increase in the file of original and appeal suits shows that litigation is still on the increase. The disposal during the year however, kept pace with the file. Except in the Munsiffs' Courts, there was increase in the average duration of cases. The question of providing measures to relieve the congestion of work in the District Courts is now engaging the attention of the Darbar.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices. 125. The number of Registry offices was 17 as in the previous year.

Number of instruments. Wills. 126. The number of documents registered during the year was 47,852, or 1,913 more than in the preceding year. Of these, 30,069 were compulsory and 17,783 optional, as against 28,360 and 17,579 respectively in 1086. The number of wills registered was 142, or 26 more than in the previous year, of which were

executed by Brahmans, 65 by Sudras, 19 by other Hindus, 41 by Christians and 12 by Mahomedans. One sealed cover containing a will was deposited during the year, as against none in 1086. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 409, as against Rs. 426 in 1086.

127. Of the total number of 47,852 documents registered, 47,668, or the same percentage as in the previous year, *viz.*, 99·6 per cent were registered on the day of presentation. Of the remaining, 176 were registered within one week and 8 after one week. The number of documents that were refused registration was 141, as against 165 in the previous year. 6 documents remained unregistered at the end of the year. Including the 4 registration appeals pending at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 38 appeals for disposal. Of these, 37 were disposed of, leaving a balance of one at the end of the year. Registration was ordered in 30 appeals, and the remaining 7 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 18·9, as against 21·29 in 1086. Business in Registry offices.

128. There was no prosecution for breach of the Registration Regulation in the year. Prosecution.

129. The Superintendent inspected all the Registry offices during the year. Inspection.

130. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 82,017 and Rs. 33,318 respectively, as against Rs. 76,949 and Rs. 33,356 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 41·1 and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-9-0, as against 43·9 and Rs. 1-8-3 respectively in the previous year. Financial.

131. Two new Companies were registered during the year in Trichur, *viz.*, The Gokulavilasom Co., Ltd., and The Vaniampara Rubber Co., Ltd. A sum of Rs. 290 was realised as fees for registering these Companies and recording resolutions and intimation. The nominal capital of these Companies was Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively and the paid up capital, Rs. 282 and Rs. 16,050. Of the three old Companies, the Vanivilasom Co., Ltd., made no progress in the year, while the paid up capital of The Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., and The Mangalodayam Co., Ltd. showed material increase. The paid up capital of the above Companies was Rs. 10,210, Rs. 95,470 and Rs. 12,227 respectively, as against Rs. 10,120, Rs. 71,278 and Rs. 9,760 in the previous year. Joint-stock companies.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

132. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 continued to be in force in 11 towns of the State as in 1086. The Parvathyakarans of villages continued to be ex-officio Registrars of Births and Deaths except in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, where there were special Registrars working under the Town Councils for registering births and deaths. In villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the work was attended to by the Parvathyakarans of the respective villages. The total number of births registered was 16,331 (8,391 males and 7,940 females), as against 16,602 in 1086. The number of deaths registered was 13,799 (7,286 males and 6,513 females), as against 11,876 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the Census of 1911) was 1·78 and 1·50, as against 1·80 and 1·18 respectively in 1086. There were 41 prosecutions in the year, as against 50 in the previous year. Registration.

133. The public health continued to be fairly satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of cholera or small-pox in an epidemic form. The total number of deaths from small-pox and cholera was 248, as against 286 in the previous year. Public health.

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Death from injuries. 134. Deaths from injuries numbered 312, as against 225 in 1086. Of these, 43 were suicides, 60 deaths due to snake bites and 209 to injuries and accidents, as against 25, 42 and 158 respectively in 1086.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions. 135. The number of Medical institutions in the State during the year was 24, *viz.*, 10 Hospitals, 12 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Accommodation. 136. The total number of beds available was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 291 (134 for males and 157 for females).

Relief. 137. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,68,423, as against 2,65,973 in 1086. Of these, 5,540 were in-patients and 2,62,883 out-patients, as against 5,324 and 2,60,649 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated fell from 4·47 in 1086 to 4·22 in 1087. As in the previous year, the three institutions at Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 32,987 women and 20,808 children during the year, as against 34,717 and 19,514 respectively in 1086. The daily average attendance was 321·80, as against 325·87 in 1086 and 351·17 in 1085.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and Small-pox. 138. Under cholera and small-pox, no death was reported from the several institutions during the year, as against 7 and 6 respectively in 1086.

Diseases treated. 139 The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of their frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (40,432), skin disease (23,255), worms (21,884), diseases of the respiratory system (19,591), malaria (17,881) small-pox (12) and cholera (14). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system, due, as in previous years, to the high price of food-stuffs and the consequent consumption of inferior indigestible food. There was a further fall in the number of malarial cases in Chittur (which contributed the largest number of malarial cases), the number of cases being only 458, the lowest for the last 7 years.

Post-mortem examination. 140. 92 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal (the largest number on record) and 11 for pathological purposes, as against 47 and 12 respectively in 1086.

Lunatic Asylum 141. At the beginning of the year, there were 14 lunatics in the asylum. There were 13 admissions in the course of the year. Of these 27 inmates, 13 were discharged and 14 remained at the close of the year, one being a criminal lunatic. Owing to want of sufficient accommodation, the construction of a more commodious building to house 20 inmates has been sanctioned, and the requisite site for the building has been acquired. The cost of maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 1,422, as against Rs. 1,518 in 1086.

Leper Asylum 142. There were 39 inmates (33 males and 6 females) in the Leper Asylum during the year, as against 31 in 1086. There were 61 new admissions. The total number of inmates thus rose to 100, as against 88 in the previous year. Of the 100 patients treated, 43 were discharged as relieved, 13 absconded, 13 died and 31 remained at the close of the year. The number of patients brought to the asylum under Magistrates' warrants was only one, as against 3 and 24 in the two preceding years respectively. The attention of the District Magistrate and the Police is again being drawn to their lack of interest in this matter. The cost of maintenance of the asylum amounted to Rs. 4,261, as against Rs. 3,551 in the previous year.

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143. There was accommodation for 18 animals in the Trichur Veterinary Hospital, as against 13 in the previous year. The institution at Ernakulam is only a Dispensary. The number of animals treated was 2,702 (2,432 out-patients and 270 in-patients), as against 2,658 (2,345 out-patients and 313 in-patients) in 1086. Of the in-patients treated, 91 were horses, 130 cattle, 24 dogs, 17 goats, 5 fowls and 3 elephants. Of the out-patients, 1,320 were cattle, 366 horses, 297 dogs, 300 goats, 58 elephants, 58 fowls, 10 pigs, 10 cats, 4 deer, 3 monkeys, 3 birds, 2 squirrels and 1 rabbit. Of the 330 operations performed, 81 were amongst in-patients and 249 amongst out-patients. The operations included 41 castrations. There was no out-break of Rinderpest as in the previous year. Inoculation against Anthrax was carried out only in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk, 180 bovines having been inoculated. The method of inoculation followed was the "Serum alone" method, the serum having been obtained from Muktesar at a cost of Rs. 188. The total cost of maintaining the two institutions at Trichur and Ernakulam amounted to Rs. 6,585, as against Rs. 3,225 in 1086. Veterinary Hospital.

144. The total expenditure, on account of medical relief during the year including the two Asylums and the Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,04,369, as against Rs. 89,112 in 1086. Expenditure.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

145. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The Medical Subordinate at Cranganur was made ex-officio Sanitary officer of that station and a 3rd grade Sanitary Inspector was appointed to work under him. In all other respects, the staff continued to be the same as in 1086 with an increase in the number of scavengers by 14, due to the introduction of compulsory scavenging in some stations. Organisation and staff.

146. The number of Boards at the beginning of the year was 7 including the one newly constituted at Cranganur—Kunnamkulam, Irinjalakuda, Nenmara, Chittur-Tathamangalam, Nelliampathies, Tripunithura and Cranganur and the number of meetings held by the Boards 42. Constitution of Boards and meetings.

147. Compulsory scavenging introduced in some of the towns during the year 1086 was kept up and showed good progress. 1,239 houses were served, as against 1,012 in 1086, and the collections amounted to Rs. 2,897, as against Rs. 923 in the previous year. Departmental lighting introduced in the previous year worked satisfactorily. Operations of the department.

148. 10 public tanks and 19 public wells were cleaned during the year. Further investigations for the supply of water in the Viyyur Park and certain parts of the Trichur town were continued by the Special Water Works Engineer, whose report on the subject is being considered by the Darbar. Water supply.

149. There were 8 markets and 5 cart-stands controlled by the department, and the fee collections including those of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 7,411, as against Rs. 6,676 in 1086. The provisions of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085 relating to markets, were introduced into the towns of Nenmara, Chittur, Cranganur and certain important villages. The expenditure for the improvement of rural markets and cart-stands (including Cranganur) was Rs. 3,192, as against Rs. 3,654 in the previous year. Markets.

150. The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was 58, as against 37 in the previous year. During the year the number of deaths recorded under small-pox was much less than that in 1085 and in 1086, the total number being 190, as against 249 in 1086 and 668 in 1085. In the beginning of the year, cholera Epidemics and preventive measures.

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broke out in an epidemic form at Trichur and Kunnamkulam, but special measures were promptly adopted and the spread of the epidemics was effectively arrested.

Plague. 151. During the year, there was one suspected case of plague in Chittur imported from Coimbatore which proved fatal. 21 vessels were inspected at the Malipuram port and 9,824 passengers were under pass-port observation, as against 29 vessels and 11,494 passengers respectively in the previous year. There were 63 prosecutions under the pass-port rules with 26 convictions. Rat destruction was carried out in Mattancheri as in previous years.

Snake-bite. 152. Eight cases of snake-bite were treated with Sir Lauder Brunton's method with 4 cures and 4 deaths.

Expenditure. 153. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,857, excluding the payment of contribution to the extent of Rs. 18,000 to the Town Councils.

Town Councils. 154. The three Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, which attended to the sanitation and conservancy of these towns continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Working of rules. 155. The rules framed under sections 7 and 140 of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation 1 of 1085 were strictly enforced. All porambokes within the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were transferred during the year to the respective Town Councils for management. The Government contribution to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 18,000. The total receipts and expenditure of the Town Councils during the year were Rs. 69,044 and Rs. 49,162 respectively. There was therefore a balance of Rs. 19,882 to the credit of the fund at the close of the year.

Financial.

General. 156. The following important works undertaken by the Darbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam made substantial progress:—(1) clearance of the Ernakulam Foreshore, (2) construction of a foreshore wall, (3) deepening and widening the Palathode and Padiathode and acquisition of land for clearing the congestion along the canal banks, and (4) a scheme for the supply of good drinking water to the town of Ernakulam.

VACCINATION.

Staff. 157. The number of vaccinators in the permanent establishment continued to be 13 as in the previous year. One temporary vaccinator throughout the year and another for five months were also employed.

Supply of lymph. 158. The lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute as in the previous year. The average cost per mensem including the supply to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 183, as against Rs. 133 in the previous year.

Operations. 159. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under the Town Councils, was 46,593 (26,604 males and 19,989 females), as against 34,369 (19,445 males and 14,924 females) in the previous year. Of these, 38,080, or 81·73 per cent. were successful, as against 31,092, or 90·47 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage of success was due chiefly to the large number of unsuccessful cases resulting from the bad quality of the lymph supplied for two months during the hot weather. Of the 46,593 vaccinations, 41,691 were primary, 109 secondary and 4,793 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 87·09, 68·50 and 65·93, as against 92·87, 80·95 and 64·62 respectively in 1086. Of the 41,691 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 3,378 were less than one year old, 20,863 above one year and under six years and 17,450 were above six years, as against 2,529, 14,926 and 13,920 respectively in 1086.

160. The expenditure of the department in 1087 including that of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 4,732, as against Rs. 3,963 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies as in 1086. Expenditure.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

161. The department had charge of the administration of the following classes of institutions:—

(1) Group Devaswoms 139, (2) Cranganur Devaswoms, 14, (3) Charitable institutions and the management of Pandaravaka Vazhivadus, etc., and of endowments, (4) Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam Devaswoms, the management of which had already vested in the Sirkar under the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation and (5) The Cochin Tirumala Devaswom, the management of which was assumed by the Darbar in the course of the year under the provisions of the same Regulation. Number of institutions.

(1) Group Devaswoms.

162. The year opened with a balance of 1,977 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,487. The fresh arrears brought to account in the course of the year and the current demand for the year together amounted to 2,94,961 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,34,614. The total demand for collection in the year therefore amounted to 2,96,938 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,36,101, of which 2,93,861 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,32,381 were collected and 451 parahs of paddy and Rs. 862 written off, leaving a closing balance of 2,626 parahs of paddy and Rs. 2,858 under arrears and current. The percentages of collection of paddy and money demands were 99·12 and 98·05 respectively. There were only a few instances in which coercive measures had to be resorted to, there being during the year 18 cases of *Nadupattom*, 22 of *Sthirapattom* and 90 of attachment of moveables. The documents which had become ripe for renewal were also duly attended to, the number renewed in the year being 567. Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

163. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,593, as against Rs. 3,83,314 in 1086. The decrease noticed was under arrears and renewal fees, which were mostly collected in 1086. Total receipts.

164. The total expenditure of the group Devaswoms came to Rs. 3,28,395, as against Rs. 3,46,722 in 1086. The decrease was due to the disbanding of the settlement staff at the close of 1086. Expenditure.

165. The surplus to the credit of the Devaswoms after meeting the expenditure from the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 48,198. The *receipts and disbursements under debt heads* were Rs. 7,020 and Rs. 9,526 respectively, which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,506. The actual net surplus after meeting the deficit under debt head transactions was thus reduced to Rs. 45,692. The closing balance of 1086 according to the previous year's report was Rs. 1,05,867, which by subsequent adjustment of accounts was raised to Rs. 1,05,971. Thus the group Devaswoms had a total surplus of Rs. 1,51,663 at the close of the year. Financial condition.

166. The balance outstanding to the credit of the Devaswoms at the close of 1086 according to the previous year's report was Rs. 9,70,064, which by further adjustment was raised to Rs. 9,70,094. This together with the balance of Rs. 3,829 of the Incorporated Devaswoms now brought to account amounted to Rs. 9,73,923. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,400 of the Azhakiyakavu Devaswom had to be written off in the course of the year as being irrecoverable. The total balance therefore to the credit of individual Devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,523 at the close of 1087. Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

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(2) Cranganur Devaswoms.

Cranganur Devaswoms.

167. The receipts and expenditure of the Cranganur Devaswoms for the year were Rs. 23,325 and Rs. 27,928, respectively. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was lent to the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom as referred to in the previous year's report; and this accounts for the apparent increase in the disbursements of the year. The Devaswoms had a surplus of Rs. 9,748 (including previous year's balance) at the close of the year, even after disbursement of the loan. The surplus of Rs. 380 under interest on endowments of the previous year has also been now added to the general surplus.

(3) Charitable Institutions, etc.

168. As in the previous year, there were 14 *Oottupuras.* The total expenditure during the year on account of Oottupuras, Chattrams, subscriptions to charitable institutions, etc., amounted to Rs. 45,543, as against Rs. 42,910 in 1086.

Expenditure.

169. The expenditure incurred by the State for Pandaravaka Vazhivadus in Sirkar temples and for contribution to religious institutions came to Rs. 21,428 in the year, as against Rs. 29,136 in 1086.

(4) Pazhuvam and Elangunnapuzha Devaswoms.

170. These are two institutions which are being managed by the Sirkar under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

Pazhuvam Devaswom.

171. The receipts of the Pazhuvam Devaswom for the year were Rs. 11,263, as against Rs. 14,753 in the previous year and the disbursements Rs. 16,538, as against Rs. 8,541 in the previous year, which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 5,275. The surplus of the previous year, *viz*, Rs. 9,764 was therefore reduced to Rs. 4,489 at the close of the year under report. The sale proceeds of the occupancy right of certain lands and the collection of excess renewal fees account for the increase noticed in the receipts of 1086. The increase in the expenditure of 1087 was due to the liquidation of debts to the extent of Rs. 6,000 and to the payment of certain law charges. The liabilities of the Devaswom, which amounted to Rs. 29,000, were reduced to Rs. 23,000. The collection and renewal works were also satisfactory. Under the management of the Sirkar, the Devaswom has made substantial improvement both in its finance and the general administration of its affairs.

Elangunnapuzha Devaswom.

172. The receipts and expenditure of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom for the year were Rs. 24,802 and Rs. 30,281, as against Rs. 26,007 and Rs. 24,414 respectively in the previous year. The large increase in disbursements was due to the payment of a decree debt amounting to a little over Rs. 16,000, for which a loan of Rs. 11,000 was raised as stated in the previous year's report. The increase in receipts was due to the loan raised. Thus the year's transactions resulted in a deficit of Rs. 5,479, which reduced the previous year's surplus, *viz.*, Rs. 5,482 to Rs. 3 at the close of the year. The Devaswom has liabilities still to the extent of Rs. 11,000. Provision has however been made in the budget of 1088 for repaying a sum of Rs. 3,500 of the liabilities. It will take some years before the liabilities of this Devaswom are completely discharged and its financial condition is improved.

Tirumala Devaswom.

(5) Tirumala Devaswom.

173. The formal enquiry into the affairs of the Tirumala Devaswom was completed during the year, and the Superintendent's reports disclosed several acts of negligence and mismanagement on the part of the Devaswom

Adhikàries. Various complaints were also received and the Darbar were compelled to resort to the provisions of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, under which the management of the Devaswom was assumed by the Sirkar with effect from the beginning of the last quarter of the year. For the efficient management of the Devaswom affairs, a Manager was appointed by the Darbar and the Devaswom staff slightly strengthened. A preliminary inspection of the Devaswom accounts brought to light that many of the *muthalkadams* due to the Devaswom had become time-barred, and that no proper records and arrangements existed regarding the dues to be collected on the Devaswom lands. Hence the entertainment of a temporary staff of auditors and survey and settlement officers has since been sanctioned for a thorough overhauling of the Devaswom accounts and for the demarcation and settlement of the Devaswom lands. An accurate estimate of the financial condition of the Devaswom can be made only after ascertaining the results of the audit and settlement now ordered. Correct particulars showing the financial position of the Devaswom will be shown in the next Administration Report.

The Tirumala Devaswom High school.

174. The Tirumala Devaswom High school conducted by the Devaswom was also under the management of the Devaswom department for the last three months of the year. The Darbar have since ordered the transfer of its management to the State Educational department, and arrangements have also been made to reorganise this institution and to conduct it on efficient and satisfactory lines.

General.

175. The department has worked under the reorganised scheme now for three years and the new settlement was given effect to from the beginning of the year. The expenditure has been brought under sufficient control by fixing *pathivus* where there were none, or revising them where they were found to be necessary. All surplus funds have been invested or otherwise secured. A local audit of the Devaswom offices and an annual Jamabandy of Devaswom accounts were also conducted. The department has thus been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing. The results achieved so far have fully justified the steps taken by the Darbar for the protection and conservation of all trust funds by separating them altogether from the State funds and administering them by a separate agency.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

176. The organisation of the department remained the same as in the previous year with the slight changes mentioned in Chapter IV.

Total expenditure.

177. In addition to State works, the department attended, as usual, to Contribution works also during the year. The expenditure under State Public Works during the year was Rs. 4,86,832, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,86,650. The excess of Rs. 182 over the allotment was due to the adjustment of the pay of the Mechanical Assistant, whose services were transferred to the department during the year. The value of Contribution works executed by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 60,015,—Rs. 28,810 for Cranganur, Rs. 29,830 for Devaswoms and Rs. 1,375 for other departments. Thus the total amount of expenditure, which the department had to control during the year, was Rs. 5,46,847, as against Rs. 5,34,552 in 1086. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 71,222, being 13·02 per cent on the total expenditure, as against Rs. 65,152, or 12·18 per cent in 1086.

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Communications.

178. The total expenditure on 'Communications-Original' was Rs. 23,558, as against Rs. 32,039, in 1086, while that under 'Maintenance and Repairs' was Rs. 1,19,877, as against Rs. 1,32,356 in the previous year. 517 miles of road were under maintenance during the year, as against 496 in 1086. With a view to improve the condition of the roads, an extra allotment of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned in the budget for the year and the same distributed for the improvement of the most important roads. Three new roads were opened and two abandoned roads brought under maintenance during the year. The condition of the roads on the whole showed improvement. All the navigable canals in the State were maintained satisfactorily.

Irrigation.

179. All the Irrigation systems in the Chittur taluk were satisfactorily maintained during the year. The question of the internal management and development of some of the systems is still under correspondence with the Madras Government. The question of distribution of water to the lands in the Palghat taluk from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy Systems is still engaging the attention of the Darbar. The maintenance of the Chiras in the other taluks was duly attended to during the year. The estimate for constructing permanent protective works proposed to be executed to the Karuvannur river bund is being revised in the light of the views expressed by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle of the Madras Public Works Department. With a view to ensure the timely and regular maintenance of minor chiras and to avoid frequent complaints on this score, orders were issued transferring to the control of the Revenue department all the minor irrigation works, *viz.*, chiras, tanks, etc., useful for the irrigation or the drainage of areas of 200 acres and less, and which do not require any high professional skill in their construction, as the local officers of that department are better acquainted with the localities and the actual requirements in each case. The question of affording facilities for the irrigation of the Kole lands is still under the consideration of the Darbar. The diversion of the water of the Chalakudi river to irrigate the Kole lands during the hot months of the year, when pre-monsoonic showers fail, was under correspondence with the Travancore Darbar when the year closed. The total expenditure under Irrigation during the year was Rs. 45,102, as against Rs. 43,488 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

Petty construction and repairs.

180. The total expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 40,558, as against Rs. 46,178 in the previous year and a final grant of Rs. 40,108. The system continued to work satisfactorily.

Receipts.

181. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,213, as against Rs. 85,882 in 1086.

Inspection.

182. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer, and the work turned out in the year in all the offices inspected was found to be on the whole fair. All the sub-Divisional offices were duly inspected by the Divisional Officers also.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

183. The more prominent features of the administration of the department during the year are summarised in Chapter IV of the Report.

Number of institutions.

184. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 102 in 1086 to 107 in 1087, but the total number of aided schools fell from 216 to 164. This large fall in the number of aided schools was due to the rules of the Code as regards the licensing of teachers being strictly enforced in the matter of awarding grants.

The number of unaided schools also fell from 697 to 544 in 1087. This decrease was likewise due to the natural disappearance of a number of inefficient schools as a result of the introduction of the Code, which demanded a higher standard of efficiency, which these schools could not supply, in the matter of accommodation, staff, equipments, etc. The result of the introduction of the new Code must, in the first year, show such a fall; but considerable allowance was made and latitude given to managers of aided schools to enable them to conform to the new rules. Without such a policy, there would have been a further reduction in the number of aided schools. Strictness in admission, insistence upon a minimum of attendance, introduction of a higher scale of fees in A. V. Schools and institution of proper tests in Class IV and Form III also account for the fall in the number and strength of aided and unaided schools. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools in 1087, was 17,551, 16,816 and 12,842, as against 17,265, 18,852 and 15,246 respectively in 1086. The total number of pupils under instruction during the year was 47,209, as against 51,363 in 1086. 37·2 per cent of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 35·6 per cent by aided agencies and 27·2 per cent without any help from the Sirkar, as against 33·7, 36·8 and 29·5 per cent respectively in the previous year. Strength.

185. Of the pupils under instruction, 69 per cent were boys and 31 per cent girls, the total number of boys and girls being 32,594 and 14,615 respectively out of the total number of 47,209 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 53·6 and 24 in the year, as against 59·6 and 24·8 respectively in 1086. Boys and girls.

186. Of the 47,209 pupils under instruction, 25,457, or 53·9 per cent were Hindus, 19,382, or 41·1 per cent Christians, 2,280, or 4·8 per cent Mahomedans, and 90, or ·2 per cent Jews, as against 54·3, 40·4, 5 and ·3 per cent respectively in 1086. Education among different communities.

187. The strength of the College department was 145, as against 182, the average attendance being 94·3, as against 97·1 in 1086. This fall was due to strictness in admission to the Junior Intermediate Class, pupils fully qualified at the School Final Examination alone having been admitted into the class. 65 candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, of whom 35 came out successful, 8 being placed in the First Class, as against 55 and 27 respectively in 1086, the number of passes in the First Class being the same, *viz.*, 8. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 12,202 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,863, the net expenditure being Rs. 8,661, or Rs. 50·7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 42·6 in 1086. The increase in the average cost was due to the supply of furniture, apparatus, etc., at a cost of Rs. 5,000 as recommended by the University Commission of Inspection. The College Hostel was opened during the year with 15 boarders, but the number rose to 36 by the close of the year. The former Sub-Hostel which was converted into a Christian Hostel had, at the beginning of the year, 12 boarders, but before the close of the year the number on the rolls rose to 22. The health of the boarders in both the institutions was very satisfactory. The finances of the hostel were satisfactory. Collegiate education. College Hostel.

188. Upper Secondary education was imparted in 14 schools as in 1086, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High School Department of the College), 5 aided and one unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,201 (1,144 boys and 57 girls), as against 1,246 in the previous year. Upper Secondary education.

Sirkar High schools.

189. The total strength of the High School department of the 8 Sirkar *High* Schools was 839, as against 873 in 1086. As in the previous year no candidate appeared for the Matriculation Examination since all the pupils appeared for the School Leaving Certificate Examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools including the High School department of the College amounted to Rs. 28,020 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,509, the net expenditure being Rs. 9,489, as against Rs. 9,444 in 1086. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 11·3, as against Rs. 10·8 in the previous year.

Kunnamkulam Hostel.

190. The management of the Hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to be satisfactory. The number of boarders increased from 67 to 75 in the year under report, the average strength being 71, as against 60 in 1086. The new hostel building, nearing completion, will supply suitable accommodation to the boarders. The financial condition of the hostel was satisfactory, as it worked at a profit of Rs. 193. Physical exercise was duly encouraged, and the health of the boarders was good. A small hostel attached to the Wadakancheri Lower Secondary School opened by the efforts of the Head Master was recognised by the department during the year.

Wadakancheri Hostel.

Aided High schools.

191. The number of aided High Schools was five as in 1086, of which four were for boys and one for girls. The total strength of these aided High Schools was 323, as against 373 in 1086. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School department of these schools amounted to Rs. 2,385, as against Rs. 1,946 in 1086, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7·4, as against Rs. 5·2, in the previous year. Among the aided High Schools, the St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam, the St. Teresa's Convent School, Ernakulam, and the St. Thomas High School, Trichur, had boarding establishments attached to them.

Unaided High Schools.

192. High School or Upper Secondary education was given only in one private school unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. The management of this school was taken up by the Sirkar during the year, the funds required being provided by the Devaswom.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

193. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was the second of the kind after its introduction in the State. 234 candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 78, or 33·3 per cent came out successful. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees came to Rs. 2,811 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,360.

Lower Secondary education.

194. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 34 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of the High Schools), as against 35 in 1086. The decrease was due to the reduction of the Jacobite Syrian Girls' School, Kunnamkulam, from the Lower Secondary to the Primary standard on account of inefficiency. Of the 34 Lower Secondary Schools, 17 were Sirkar, 16 aided and one unaided, as against 17, 17 and one respectively in 1086. The total strength of the Sirkar Lower Secondary Schools was 1,560, as against 1,561 in the previous year. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 29,383 and the expenditure to Rs. 45,393. The net expenditure was therefore Rs. 16,010, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 10·3, as against Rs. 10·7 in 1086. The total strength of the 16 aided Lower Secondary Schools was 1,102, as against 1,085 in the previous year. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary department of these schools amounted to Rs. 3,364, as against Rs. 4,352 in 1086. Increase in receipts due to the introduction of an enhanced scale of fees led to a proportionate reduction in the Government contribution to these schools. The boarding establishment attached to the St. Mary's Convent School, Elthuruthy, continued to be maintained during the year. The only unaided Lower Secondary School during the year was the Lower Secondary department attached to the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin. For the public examination of Form III, 491 candidates appeared, of whom, 281 were successful.

Sirkar schools.

Aided schools.

Unaided schools.

195. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary Schools of the State, Primary education was given in 803 schools, as against 1,004 in 1086. Of these, 105 were Sirkar, 154 aided and the remaining 544 unaided schools. The cause of this large decrease in the number and strength of Primary Schools has been already explained in paragraph 184 *supra*. Of the 105 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of High Schools (including the College), 8 were the Primary departments of Lower Secondary Schools, one was the Primary department attached to the Sirkar Training School, 75 were purely Primary Schools (47 for boys and 28 for girls) and 13 Night schools. The total strength of the Primary departments of these Sirkar schools was 14,590 (9,226 boys and 5,364 girls), as against 14,302 in 1086. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 18,342 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,09,594, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 6·3, as against Rs. 5·5 in 1086. Of the 75 Sirkar Primary schools, 56 were held in rented buildings. 13 buildings according to the standard plan were put up during the year and 6 more were under construction. Standard pattern furniture were supplied to Primary Schools at a cost of Rs. 3,144, as against Rs. 3,652 in the previous year. In addition to the three Primary Schools newly opened, one Night school also was opened during the year. The number of pupils of backward classes in these schools was 3,256, as against 3,120 in 1086. The number of aided schools was 154, as against 207 in 1086, the strength of the same being 15,072, as against 17,103 in 1086. The grants-in-aid given to these schools were Rs. 26,967, as against Rs. 21,762 in 1086. The liberality of the grants-in-aid rules explains the increase of grant earned by these schools. Nine new schools were brought into the aided list during the year. The number of unaided schools was 544, as against 697 in 1086, the strength of the same being 12,763, as against 15,246 in 1086. 1,159 candidates appeared for the public examination of Class IV, of whom, 764 came out successful.

Primary education. Sirkar schools. Aided schools. Unaided schools. Public examination.

196. The number of Night Schools that worked during the year was 14, of which, 13 were Sirkar and one aided. The total strength of the Sirkar Night Schools was 616, as against 738 in 1086. The condition of these Night Schools was fully enquired into in the course of the year and full-time Head Masters were appointed to ensure their efficient working.

Night schools.

197. The total number of Girls' schools in the State during the year was 54 (34 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 53 (33 Sirkar and 20 aided) in 1086. Two new schools were opened during the year and one was abolished. The number of girls attending Sirkar and aided schools was 6,125, as against 5,923 in the previous year. The total number of girls attending Sirkar and aided Boys' and Girls' schools was 10,365 (5,740 in Sirkar and 4,625 in aided schools), as against 10,131 in 1086. Of the 34 Sirkar Girls' Schools, one was the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial School, 5 were Lower Secondary schools and 28 were Primary schools. Out of the 20 aided Girls' schools, one was a High school, one a Lower Secondary school and three Special schools. The policy of eliminating male teachers from Girls' schools was steadily followed. The appointment of music and needle-work teachers has also tended to steadily increase the strength of these schools. The new curriculum, as prescribed in the Code for female education, was strictly followed. Special attention was paid to the teaching of Kindergarten, music and needle-work.

Female education.

CHAP. V.

Girls' High schools.

198. As in the previous year, there were two fully developed High Schools for Girls, *viz.*, the V. J. G. L. and I School, Trichur, and the St. Teresa's Convent School at Ernakulam. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, 3 girls were declared fit for admission into the College, as against 6 in 1086.

Special schools.

199. The Sirkar continued to maintain two Special Schools, – the Training school and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, in addition to the Industrial section of the V. J. G. L. and I. school.

Training school.

200. The standard of the Practising Branch of the Training school was raised to Form II. The Slojd section was removed to the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial school, where better teachers, appliances and accommodation are available. The total strength of the school was 212, as against 230 in 1086. Of these 212 pupils, 88 were undergoing regular training, 16 were undergoing special training in drawing and music, 13 were pupils in the Lower Secondary department of the Model School and 95 were in the Primary department. In addition to these regular students there were 38 students undergoing special courses in different subjects. The result of the training examination was poor, as only 4 out of 60 came out successful. In the final examination for trained teachers, 29 candidates appeared, of whom 16 passed. The examination being the first of its kind under the Code, the results although poor in a manner showed that the tests were strictly enforced under the newly prescribed curricula. The net cost to the Sirkar for maintaining the institution was Rs. 17,812, as against Rs. 9,351 in 1086. The large increase in 1087 was due to the fact that the new scheme was brought into force only during the closing months of 1086. Extra accommodation was provided during the year and the school was supplied with better equipment by way of furniture, apparatus, maps, books, etc.

Technical, commercial and industrial school.

201. Pupils from the Technical school were as an experiment allowed to appear for the Madras Technical examination. In the Industrial section, carving was separated from carpentry and a new teacher was appointed. The hours of practical work were increased and the rules regarding the payment of work fees were modified, so as to reward the work turned out by each boy month by month and to induce a spirit of wholesome emulation among the pupils. The development of Industrial education depends on the supply of qualified teachers, and this long felt want will be largely supplied when the stipendiaries now under training come out duly qualified. The strength of the Commercial and Technical Sections at the end of the year was 53 and the Industrial section 176, the total strength of the whole institution being 229, as against 178 in 1086. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination, two candidates passed in the "A" subjects out of four sent up and in the Madras Technical Examinations, 23 passed (5 with honours) out of 37 sent up. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 16,347, as against Rs. 15,355 in the previous year.

Aided special schools.

202. There were 10 aided special schools, as against 9 in the previous year. The total strength of these institutions was 319, as against 291 in 1086. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these institutions was Rs. 2,220, the grant for the previous year being Rs. 1,917.

Qualifications of teachers.

203. Of the 872 and 761 teachers in Sirkar and aided schools in 1087, 384 and 187 were trained men, as against 325 and 165 respectively in 1086. There was a considerable increase in the number of trained teachers both in the Sirkar and aided schools.

204. Besides the Director, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year. The subordinate inspecting staff did good inspection work during the year under the searching scrutiny and effective supervision of the Director. Inspecting staff.

205. The new grants-in-aid rules came into operation from the beginning of the year under report. According to the new rules, grants are distributed under the following heads: (a) Salary grants to fully trained teachers, (b) Ordinary grants calculated on the difference between income and expenditure of a school, (c) Special grants for school buildings, standard pattern furniture and educational apparatus, (d) Special grants for indigenous schools, (e) Grants-in-aid to Technical and Industrial schools, and (f) Half-salary grants to teachers undergoing training. The actual amount of grants disbursed was Rs. 36,766, as against Rs. 30,061 in 1086. 114 schools were given increased grants during the year and 9 new schools were newly brought into the aided list. Two schools were given building grants amounting to Rs. 1,200, and two were given special grants for furniture and apparatus amounting to Rs. 600 during the year. The grants-in-aid to Public Libraries and Reading Rooms were paid out of "29—Miscellaneous Subscriptions and Donations" during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 5,051 was spent for stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships and work fees allowed for technical and industrial education and the stipends paid to students undergoing training, the scholarships provided in the Code were also awarded during the year. Two special scholarships, one of Rs. 50 per mensem to a student in the Madras Engineering College and the other of £ 175 a year to a student undergoing training in Tannery in England were also awarded. Two special Sanskrit scholarships of Rs. 8 each per mensem to two pupils studying in the Chittur Veda Sastra Patasala and one of Rs. 20 per mensem to a student prosecuting his studies for the Honours course in Sanskrit in the Madras Presidency College were also awarded. The expenditure on account of these three Sanskrit scholarships was met from the interest on the amount invested by His Highness the Raja for the improvement of Sanskrit Education in the State. Grants-in-aid. Stipends and scholarships.

206. Co-operation on general educational matters continued during the year. A second batch of graduate teachers was sent up for training in the Training College at Trivandrum. Co-operation with Travancore.

207. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 94,855 and Rs. 3,37,383, as against Rs. 70,102 and Rs. 2,78,827 respectively in 1086. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 2,42,528, or Rs. 33,803 more than in 1086. Of this, 13·9 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 65·4 per cent. on Sirkar schools and 15·2 per cent. on aided schools, as against 15·8, 65·8 and 14·9 per cent respectively in 1086. Classified according to branches of instruction, 13·9 per cent was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 3·6 per cent on Collegiate education, 12·9 per cent on Secondary education and 48·8 per cent on Primary education, as against 15·8, 3·7, 15·5 and 48·6 per cent respectively in 1086. Financial.

208. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention. The Inter-School sports were held in the last week of January 1912, and at the finals, which came off in the first week of February, the Trichur District High School carried away the trophies. Physical education.

209. The 10th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace. There were 6 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year under report. Two of them appeared for the Education of the junior members of H. H's. family.

Intermediate Examination, but both of them failed. The library and the reading room attached to the Palace were made free use of by the wards.

Boys.

210. The 7th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Tripunithura school was 14, as against 16 in 1086. Three Thampurans appeared for the Public Examination of Class IV, but only one passed, and out of the three that appeared for the Public Examination of Form III, 2 came out successful. Physical exercise of the wards of the Residential Palace and of the young Thampurans under the Guardian Thampuran at Tripunithura continued to receive special attention. The general health of the young Thampurans at both stations was fairly satisfactory.

Girls.

211. The Palace Girls' School continued to work satisfactorily under the management of the 7th Thampuran. The strength of the school was 48, as against 30 in 1086. The staff of the school was strengthened during the year to meet the increased requirements of the school.

General.

212. The year was one of special activity in the matter of bringing the new Code into operation, and the results achieved have, on the whole, been satisfactory. The more important features of the administration of the department during the year under report have been enumerated in Chapter IV. The decrease in the number and strength of a set of Vernacular schools, being the natural result of the strenuous efforts made by the department to bring up similar institutions to a more efficient standard of usefulness, has to be considered as a wholesome feature, since it must, in course of time, lead to the birth of healthier institutions in their places in conformity with the essential conditions of the Code and satisfying the growing demands of the people. The results of the Intermediate Examination were eminently satisfactory, the percentage of passes being a little over 50, with 8 pupils in the 1st class and those of the School Final Examination showed some improvement, as compared with the number of passes in the previous year. In the matter of Technical and Industrial education, there was a distinct advance during the year as regards the strength of the several sections of the school and the selection of the subjects taught. The education of the backward classes received special attention, full-time Head Masters having been appointed for the Night schools. The new system of grants clearly indicates generally the educational policy of the Darbar, and the Grants-in-aid rules have been so framed as to afford free and ample scope for the encouragement of indigenous efforts in the field of education. The most important part of the scheme which affects the status of the teaching profession was worked out rigorously but in a liberal spirit. An additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 44,000 has been incurred during the year to give the teachers better pay. Licensing system has been strictly enforced, and the department has carefully watched the requirements and the proper standards of teaching by insisting on the employment of qualified and trained men. The Darbar are satisfied that the Code in the first year of its working has worked with great success and has contributed to a large extent to the growth of healthy activity in all directions in the field of education.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

213. The Huzur Office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. Consequent on the delegation of powers to Heads of Departments under the Decentralization Scheme brought into force from Mithunam 1083 and the completion of the Land Revenue Settlement and the Settlement of Devaswom

lands, some reduction in the ordinary routine work of the Huzur Office was noticed, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to reduce the strength of the Secretariat by five hands without impairing its efficiency or affecting the prompt despatch of work. The reduction of expenditure was utilised for improving the pay of the clerks, and the revision was brought into force from the beginning of the 2nd half of the year. A telephone installation was established between the Huzur Office and His Highness' Hill Palace. Telephone.

214. The work of compiling the Anchal and Excise Manuals is in progress. Departmental Manuals.

DEPARTMENTAL TESTS EXAMINATION.

215. In the course of the last five years, the Darbar arranged for the compilation and publication of various Codes and Manuals for the information and guidance of the officers. With a view to improve the general working efficiency of the staff, certain Departmental Tests Examinations were instituted and ordered to be held annually. The qualifications required for employment in the several departments were also prescribed, and the officers are required to pass the tests to entitle them to promotion in service. The examiners for the several subjects were selected by the Diwan from amongst the Heads of Departments and the examination was conducted by the Secretary to the School Leaving Certificate Examination Board. The first Departmental Tests Examination was held in November 1911. Though 73 applications were registered for the various tests, only 61 candidates actually appeared, of whom 35 came out successful.

MILITARY.

216. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted of 23 officers and 242 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were four dismissals, six deaths, two resignations, one discharge on pension, six deserters and 24 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 23 officers and 247 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men. Nair Brigade.

217. The strength of the State Band continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 20—one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 Musicians. State Band.

218. The actual strength of His Highness' Body Guard at the end of the year was 15, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 12 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16. His Highness' Body-guard.

219. In the Infantry, the superior officers were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness the Raja's Body Guard, the Jamadar is armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and troopers are armed with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there are four muzzle loading cannon with accessories complete as in previous years, and they were used only for State ceremonial purposes. In the year, one sword was supplied to the Commandant, Nair Brigade, and another to the Second-in-Command. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises. Duties of the men.

220. Two ceremonial parades were held during the year, one at Ernakulam on the 12th December 1911 in connection with the Delhi Durbar, and the other, at Trichur, in honour of the birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor. The Police also took part on both the occasions. Ceremonial Parades.

Expenditure. 221. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 37,876 and Rs. 7,871 as against Rs. 38,339 and Rs. 7,081 respectively, in 1086.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits. 222. During the year 69 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale. 223. Under Regulation II of 1084, 84 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fireworks were issued during the year. Of these, 30 were for dealing in English gun-powder, caps, shots, etc., 37 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 17 for the manufacture and sale of fireworks, etc.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

224. The establishment of the Press remained the same as in the previous year. The system of paying for outturn introduced in 1085 continued to work in the year under report. The total quantity of work turned out was also satisfactory. The receipts of the Press were Rs. 3,604 and the expenditure Rs. 12,557, as against Rs. 4,957 and Rs. 11,050 respectively in 1086.

STATIONERY.

225. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc, amounted to Rs. 2,213, as against Rs. 2,259 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all the offices in the State was Rs. 26,828, as against Rs. 24,972 in 1086.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

226. Cochin though small in area contains an assemblage of tribes and castes, which is almost without a parallel in an area of equal size. The pamphlets on "Cochin Tribes and Castes" dealing with the hill and jungle tribes and other low castes of the State originally published as separate bulletins were revised and compiled into one volume and published in 1087 with 44 illustrations, a preface by John Beddoe, Esq., M. D., L. L. D., F. R. S., & F. R. C. P. and an introduction by A. H. Keane, Esq, L. L. D., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. I. The second volume dealing with the higher castes was completed during the year and the book has since been published with an introduction by Alfred C. Haddon, Esq., D. Sc., F. R. S. This volume is also freely illustrated. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey amounted to Rs. 605, as against Rs. 867 in 1086.

Geological Survey.

227. The State Geologist was engaged for the most part of the year in conducting a detailed examination of the geological conditions of the State. The geological survey of a major part of the Talapilli taluk was carried out during the year. The results of the investigations conducted are given in the scientific portion of his report, which will be published for general information. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 6,713, as against Rs. 7,115 in 1086. The final report of the geological survey is expected to be submitted shortly.

Census.

228. Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, B. A., continued to be the Superintendent of Census Operations in the State. He was, during the year, engaged chiefly in compiling the statistics and writing the report which was printed and issued towards the close of the year.

Census.

229. The last Census of the State was taken on the morning of the 11th March 1911, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor, who were enumerated during the previous night, and also in that of the hill tribes, who were enumerated leisurely between the 5th and 10th March. The present Census was the fifth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fourth taken simultaneously with that of British India, the first having been taken in 1875. Prior to 1875, estimates of the population were made through the agency of the ordinary village staff. All of these however were rough estimates rather than actual enumeration, and the figures in them were therefore of but little value.

Census divisions.

230. At the previous Census, the Desom was taken as a unit, that is, the smallest area for which separate statistics were compiled. But the Desoms of which there were 652, were not satisfactory units for Census purposes owing to the great disparity in area and population presented by several of them. Advantage was therefore taken of the results of the recent Survey and Settlement in connection with which the State has been split up into 273 villages, more or less uniform in extent, and these villages were accordingly taken as the units for purposes of the present Census. A report in three parts has been compiled, of which Part I, the Report Proper and Part II, the Imperial tables, have been published. Part III describing the administration of the Census will soon be published. Detailed statistics and particulars will be found in this part.

Growth of population.

231. A statement showing the results of previous attempts to determine the population since 1820 is subjoined.

Year of the Census.	Interval between successive Censuses.	Population	Per cent. of increase (+) or decrease (—).
1820	...	2,23,003	...
1836	16 years	2,88,176	+ 29
1849	13 years	3,66,802	+ 24
1858	9 years	3,99,056	+ 12
1875	17 years	6,01,114	+ 50
1881	6 years	6,00,278	— ·14
1891	10 years	7,22,906	+ 20·4
1901	10 years	8,12,025	+ 12·3
1911	10 years	9,18,110	+ 13·6

Condition of decade 1901 to 1911.

The decade preceding the present Census has on the whole been very favourable for the growth of population. There was no wide-spread out-break of epidemics, such as, cholera or small-pox, in any part of the State. During the decade taken as a whole the monsoon rains were copious and regular: at no time was scarcity felt in an acute form. On the other hand, the State made notable progress in industrial developments during the decade, which contributed to appreciably increase the prosperity of the people. The Railway introduced at the beginning of the decade, runs right across the middle of the State from one end of it to the other. The Forest Steam Tramway 50 miles long was constructed through virgin forests hitherto inaccessible to serve as an outlet for their produce. Mill industry developed to an appreciable extent during this period. These important factors tended to a steady growth of population at what may be considered a normal rate. Of the total population of 9,18,110, the number of males was 4,57,342 and that of females 4,60,768.

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232. The population of the State according to the Census of 1901 was 8,12,025, while in 1911, it numbered 9,18,110. The population thus increased during the decade by 1,06,085, or 13·06 per cent., which is slightly higher than the rate of increase in the preceding decade, *viz.*, 12·33 per cent. The increase during the same period was 16·2 per cent. in Travancore, 7·8 per cent. in Malabar, 8·3 per cent. in the Madras Presidency and 7·1 per cent. in the Indian Empire. As the last three Censuses were the most accurate of all those taken in Cochin, the increase shown during each of the last two decades, *viz.*, about 13 per cent., or a little over 1 per cent. per annum, may be taken as the normal rate of increase in Cochin.

Distribution by religion.

233. The general distribution of the people by religion, as compared with that of 1901, is shown below:—

Religions	1911	1901	Religions	1911	1901
Hindus	6,15,708	5,54,255	Jews	1,175	1,137
Mahomedans	63,822	54,492	Animists	4,177	3,897
Christians	2,33,092	1,98,239	Others	136	5

A little over two thirds of the population are Hindus, about one-fourth are Christians, and about 7 per cent. are Mahomedans. Only 6 in a thousand belong to all other religions put together. The most noticeable feature in the figures is the preponderance of the Christians over the Mahomedans, which is without a parallel anywhere else in India except in Travancore.

General literacy.

234. In point of literacy, Cochin stands ahead of all the Districts and States in Southern India save the exceptional District of Madras, the educational centre of Southern India. The number of persons able to read and write according to the Census returns was 1,39,083, of whom 1,11,146 were males and 27,937 females. In other words, in every 1,000 of the total population, 151 were literate—243 in every 1,000 males and 61 in an equal number of females. The following statement compares the number of literates in some of the important States, Districts and Provinces in India, in every 1,000 of the population.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Cochin ..	243	61	Madras City ..	421	129
Travancore ..	248	50	Presidency ..	139	13
Malabar ..	190	35	Baroda ..	175	20
Tanjore ..	218	15	Mysore ..	112	12

Distribution by occupation.

235. Agriculture supports just one half of the population, industries 21 per cent, commerce 13·6 per cent., and professions 3·3 per cent. The existence of an excellent harbour with plenty of good roads and internal waterways and also a railway running right across the State has made Cochin a place of considerable commercial importance. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13·6 per cent., of the total population, while the percentages for Travancore, Malabar and the Madras presidency are only 2·6, 12·2 and 8 respectively.

Census Agency.

236. The procedure in actual enumeration was in its principles much the same as on previous occasions. A literate agency was employed as enumerators. They were, except in rare cases where the householder chose to fill in the particulars himself, required to make the necessary entries in the schedules. For purposes of enumeration, the State was marked out into blocks containing about 33 houses each and an enumerator was appointed to each of these. There were 5,000 blocks. The blocks were grouped into 319 compact Circles, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. These Circles were again arranged into Charges. There were nine such Charges—the six taluks and the three Municipal towns. The Tahsildars of the respective taluks and the Presidents of the Town

Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several Charges. The work throughout was carried out by an unpaid agency. In 1901, the non-official enumerators were given a small remuneration, while in 1891 the amount paid as remuneration for enumeration went up to Rs. 6,286.

237. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,094, or Rs. 25-2-5 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 15,303, or Rs. 18-13-6 per thousand in 1901. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 10,420 represents the cost of taking the Census, while the balance Rs. 12,674 was expended on the work of abstraction, tabulation, report writing, etc. Expenditure.

Archæology.

238. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works Department. They are all preserved in good condition.

THE STATE MUSEUM.

239. In Diwan's Proceedings dated 15th March 1912, Ref. on C. No. 1417/87, the Darbar sanctioned thd opening of a State Museum at Ernakulam. The institution was accordingly opened towards the close of the year under report. Pending the construction of a separate building for the purpose, the Museum has been located in the Krishna Vilas Palace. It comprises the following sections:—

1. Zoological, Botanical and Geological sections, including agriculture.
2. Archaeological section.
3. Art section which includes special exhibits under industries.

The Botany Assistant of the Ernakulam College has been appointed Curator in charge *ex-officio*. The management of the Museum is vested in a Board consisting of the following official and non-official members with Mr. Glyn Barlow, M. A., Principal of the Ernakulam College, as President.

1. Ravi Vurmah, B. A., 16th Thampuran of Cochin.
2. Rama Vurmah, B. A., 23rd Thampuran of Cochin.
3. Mr. K. Govinda Menon, B. A., (Oxon), Conservator of Forests.
4. Mr. K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc., State Geologist.
5. Mr. C. Mathai, B. A., Chief Inspector of Schools.
6. Miss. D. H. Reilly, B. A., Head Mistress, V. J. G. L. & I. School, Trichur.

Although only a small beginning has been made, the institution bids fair to be both useful and interesting. In the current year, the Darbar has sanctioned a lump sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of the Rama Vurmah Public Hall in commemoration of His Highness the Raja's Shashtipoorthi or the 60th anniversary of His Highness' Birthday. One wing of this building is to be utilised for locating the Museum.

CRANGANUR.

240. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of $18\frac{3}{4}$ square miles and a population of 33,193 according to the Census of 1911. It is financially autonomous, but for all administrative purposes forms an integral part of the State. The Chief pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State.

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241. The subjoined statement shows the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year.

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	34,662	Disbursements under Service heads ...		1,16,645
	Investments ...	2,02,824	Do. do. Debt heads ...		35,528
	Total ...	2,37,486	Total ...		1,52,173
Receipts under Service heads ...		1,11,896	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	39,431
Do. debt heads ...		43,891		Investments ...	2,01,669
	Total ...	1,55,787		Total ...	2,41,100
	Grand total ...	3,93,273		Grand total ...	3,93,273

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

242. Particulars regarding the Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1087 are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone and position of the journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious
Lakshmi Bhai	do	Trichur	do	1,000	Literary and social
Prachina Tharaka	do	Do	Bi-monthly	280	General & political
Kerala Chinthamani	do	Do	Monthly	600	General & political
Atma Poshini	do	Do	do	300	General
Malabar Islam	do	Mattancheri	Weekly	1,150	Social
Swajana Mitram	do	Do	do	900	General & political
Kavana Kaumudi	do	Trichur	Monthly	500	Literary
Sathianadam	do	Ernakulam	Weekly	1,000	Religious, social & political
Yogakshemom	do	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	General & social
Mangalodayam	Do. and Sanskrit	Trichur	do	600	Literary & social

243. All the newspapers and magazines continued to be moderate in tone and did useful work in enlightening public opinion. The Press Regulation enacted during the year helped the Government in keeping correct information about newspapers. The press room system worked satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE year 1087 M. E., will, for ever, be memorable in the annals of the State, as the year during which His Highness the Raja had the unique and unprecedented honour and the privilege of paying in person his homage to the King Emperor at the Imperial Darbar at Delhi, and during which also His Highness had the honour of being invested by the King with the Insignia of the Knight Grand Commandership of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The rejoicings of His Highness' subjects upon his safe return to the State from the Delhi Coronation Darbar, enhanced as they were by the pride and gratification with which they welcomed their Ruler back amongst them with this mark of Royal recognition, knew no bounds, and afforded also to His Highness himself no small evidence of their deep attachment and sincere loyalty. The people of the State were not slow to recognise the significance of the honour also conferred upon their Diwan on the same occasion, and rightly claimed the honour for themselves and for the State.

In replying to the congratulatory address presented to him by his subjects upon his return, His Highness, in sentiments so characteristic of him, gave expression to his personal feeling regarding the administration which went to the hearts of his people. His Highness said:

> " The appreciation of my administration by the King Emperor, by the grant of the title of G. C. I. E., on His Majesty's Coronation Durbar should, no doubt, be a source of happiness and joy to us all. Only in the beginning of this year, His Majesty appreciated the administration of this State by increasing the number of guns of my salute. It has now pleased His Majesty to give the State two honours—one through me and the other through the Diwan.................... You speak of the reforms undertaken during my term in very appreciative terms. I cannot say how glad I am to hear them; for, in my opinion, nothing is a greater reward to the Ruler than the appreciation of his work by his subjects. I must, however, say that I can at the same time claim only a small portion of the credit of the success of the measures, and it is mainly due to the loyal and faithful services of the officers and the willing co-operation of the public. "

In replying to the congratulatory address presented to the Diwan, he said:

> " I have no doubt that at no distant date the people of Cochin will earn the reward that is their due, *viz.*, some tangible share and responsibility in the administration of their affairs from His Highness' Darbar. "

It may now, therefore, be recorded as an open secret that a scheme of constitutional reform was framed by the Darbar during the year and was under discussion with the Madras Government.

The finances underwent some strain during the year owing to causes explained in Chapter II of this Report, but continued to show signs of healthy expansion. The re-organisation of the Excise department was carried out during the year, the pay and prospects of the subordinate Executive and Preventive Staff being improved. This completed the work of reorganising the whole administrative machinery which was taken up gradually during the past few years as funds and other circumstances permitted. Increased expenditure was sanctioned under Education and Sanitation. The expenditure on the former

CHAP. VI.

is now about 8 per cent on the total revenue of the State. Large schemes are under execution for the betterment of Ernakulam, the Capital of the State, the most important of which is the Water Supply Scheme, for which detailed plans and estimates were drawn up and submitted by the Special Engineer, scrutinised by an outside expert and sanctioned by the Darbar. The scheme is to cost Rs. 7,41,000. The Town Improvement scheme also cost the Darbar during the year a sum of Rs. 1,73,658. In view of the possibilities of the Harbour improvement in Cochin, in regard to which the Darbar have approached the Madras Government with certain proposals—proposals which were under consideration during the year—the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme is likely to have a far-reaching effect. Improvement in Agriculture received the attention of the Government as well as the people, several rural agricultural associations being formed amongst themselves. The stimulus given to industrial progress in the State, after the completion of the Industrial Survey undertaken two years ago, and the establishment of a central Technical and Industrial School, was steadily kept up with the aid of the annual Exhibition. Joint Stock Companies were formed within the State with indigenous capital to promote the weaving and rubber industries and other commercial enterprises.

The Darbar completed the Ethnographical Survey of the State during the year and published the 2nd Volume of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes." The Geological Survey made good progress. An interesting and well-written report on the Census of the State was also published. All the Departments worked to the satisfaction of the Darbar. The policy of scholarships to train up men in and out of service in administrative work was continued, and that of enlisting all available local talent in the service of the Darbar showed further advance. One of the Senior Revenue Officers of the State, Mr. Virkkey, was trained in Accounts in Madras, and has since returned to take the position of Senior Assistant Comptroller. On the retirement of the Chief Judge, Mr. Kelu Eradi, who was a lent British Officer, the Darbar found a suitable successor in the State itself and appointed Mr. K. Raman Menon, B. A., B. C. L., (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, to the post. The development of this policy is further evidenced by the recent appointment of Mr. Varugis, B. A. & B. L., a member of the Ernakulam Bar, as the Christian Judge in the Chief Court on the resignation of Mr. Rozario, another lent British Officer. The ministerial portfolio was, during the last 4 months of the year, in the capable hands of the permanent Diwan Peishkar, Mr. K. Narayana Marar as Acting Diwan, who has since retired from service after a long and distinguished career in the service of His Highness' State. To me it has been, all along during the past five years and especially during the year of this report, a matter of special pride to have had the privilege of being associated with His Highness' administration, and with the solidarity of feeling amongst His Highness' subjects and the remarkable progress in all directions, which has been in evidence during the whole period of His Highness' rule, it is only in the fitness of things, if we hope that, on the forthcoming unique occasion of the Shashtipoorthi to be celebrated this month, one and all may unite, as they surely will, in a loud and spontaneous chorus of joyous congratulations and the most sincere prayer, that His Highness may be spared ever so long—to rule on the Gadi, to the lasting benefit of his State and his loyal subjects.

TRICHUR,
December 9, 1912.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX

Chapter I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1087 M. E.

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency				
1	A. T. Forbes, Esquire ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin	1- 1-87	28-6-87	On leave
2	R. A. Graham, Esquire ...	Ag. Do	29-6-87	31-12-87	
3	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley ...	Assistant Do			
4	H. C. Perkins, Esquire ...	Medical Officer in charge			
	Palace				
5	C. S. Gopaladesikachari ...	Sarvadhikariakar			
6	K. Rama Varma Raja, B.A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration				
7	A. R. Banerji, M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S.	Diwan	1- 1-87	27- 8-87	On combined leave and furlough for 7 months from 28-8-87
8	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L.	Ag. Diwan	28- 8-87	31-12-87	
9	M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan			
10	K. Shangu Warriar, B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts	1- 1-87	30-11-87	On privilege leave from 31-11-87
11	M. I. Virkkey, B. A. ...	Ag. Comptroller of Accounts	31-11-87	31-12-87	
	Revenue				
12	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L....	Diwan Peishkar	1- 1-87	27- 8-87	On other duty from 28-8-87
13	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ...	Ag. Diwan Peishkar	28- 8-87	31-12-87	
14	E. H. Johnstone, D. D. R. ...	Conservator of Forests	1- 1-87	25- 5-87	On privilege leave for 3 months from 26-5-87 and then quitted the State service
15	K. Govinda Menon, B. A. (Oxon) ...	Ag. Conservator of Forests	26- 5-87	25- 8-87	
		Permanent do	26- 8-87	31-12-87	
16	G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer			
17	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise			
18	P. C. Job, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps	1- 1-87	6- 9-87	Privilege leave from 7-9-87. Deceased on 28-11-87
19	P. Govinda Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. Superintendent of Stamps	7- 9-87	31- 9-87	
20	K. Kochunny Menon, B. A. ...	Do	1-10-87	31-12-87	
	Judicial				
21	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge			On privilege leave for 11 days from 21-7-87
22	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge			
23	F. J. D'Rozario ...	Do			
24	C. Achyutha Menon, B. A. ...	District Magistrate	1- 1-87	31- 9-87	On deputation as Superintendent of Census Operations till 31-9-87 and then privilege leave from 1-10-87 followed by retirement from 28-12-87
25	B. K. Raghavan Nambiyar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Ag. District Magistrate	1- 1-87	27-12-87	
		Permanent do	28-12-87	31-12-87	
26	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade			
27	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur			
28	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal			
29	C. Anthappayi, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Registration			
30	T. A. Anantharama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	Government Advocate and Law Officer			
31	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent of Central Jail	1- 1-87 and 7- 9-87	16- 8-87 31-12-87	On privilege leave for 21 days from 17-8-87

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1087 M. E.—(*Continued.*)

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Judicial.—(*Cont.*)				
32	M. B. Labouchardiere ...	Ag. Superintendent of Central Jail	17- 8-87	6- 9-87	
	Miscellaneous				
33	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Devaswoms		1- 1-87	On deputation as Special tour officer from 2-1-87, on privilege leave from 8-7-87 and on other duty from 28-8-87
34	K. Kelar Tirupad, B. A. & B. L. ...	Ag. Superintendent of Devaswoms	2- 1-87	31-12-87	
35	G. E. Browning, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	1- 1-87 and 20-10-87	19- 9-87 31-12-87	On privilege leave for one month from 20-9-87
36	H. C. Gill, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Ag. Chief Engineer	20- 9-87	19-10-87	
37	J. V. Pope, M. A. ...	Special Educational Officer	1- 1-87	7- 2-87	On privilege leave from 8-2-87 and quitted State Service from 9-4-87
38	F. S. Davies, B. A. ...	Director of Education	8- 2-87	16-10-87	On privilege leave from 17-10-87
39	C. Mathai, B. A. ...	Chief Inspector of Schools in charge of the office of the Director of Education	17-10-87	31-12-87	
40	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. ...	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
41	J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
42	K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc. ...	State Geologist	1- 1-87 and 16-12-87	17-10-87 31-12-87	On privilege leave from 18-10-87
43	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Special Water Works and Municipal Engineer			
44	Lieut. T. A. Bassett ...	Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports	1- 1-87	23- 3-87	
45	Lieut. L. B. Clarke ...	Do	24- 3-87	31-12-87	

N. B.—Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter III.

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1087 M. E.

LEGISLATION.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do.
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1026—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do.
6	Regulation II of 1036— to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	,,	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
16	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	,,	
19	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
20	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
21	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	,,	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
24	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
25	Do. IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
26	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
27	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
28	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
29	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
30	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
31	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
32	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084

Chapter III.

LEGISLATION

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1087 M. E.—(Continued.)

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remark
33	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
34	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
35	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
36	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	
37	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	,,	
38	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari do	,,	
39	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
40	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
41	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
42	Do. IV of 1079 amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
43	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	,,	
47	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
49	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
51	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
52	Do. II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	,,	
53	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	
54	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
55	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
56	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the appeal suit No. 1 of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
57	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
60	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
61	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	,,	
62	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	,,	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
65	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
66	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	,,	
67	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	,,	
68	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
69	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	,,	
70	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	,,	
71	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	
72	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	,,	Partly amended by Regulation III of 1086
73	Do. I of 1086—Cochin Census do	,,	
74	Do. II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	,,	
75	Do. III of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1085	,,	
76	Do. IV of 1086—A Regulation to amend Regulation II of 1081	,,	
77	Do. I of 1087—The Newspaper Regulation	,,	
78	Proclamation dated 9th July 1912 to keep pending all suits for redemption of kanom and other cognate tenures and for eviction	No	

Chapter V.

A.—Season and rainfall.

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for the past year	Average for the past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam ...	5·95	16·26	5·52	8·11	0·72	...	1·12	3·43	7·65	25·87	37·85	19·16	131·64	125·74	112·60	
Mattancheri ...	5·14	13·00	6·34	11·40	0·95	0·02	0·31	2·18	8·10	30·81	39·21	21·03	139·39	119·81	117·60	
Cranganur ...	5·69	18·68	4·92	10·98	...	...	...	1·23	6·34	24·90	40·16	22·47	130·37	121·42	113·65	
Irinjalakuda ...	5·41	8·53	3·60	8·95	...	...	0·06	1·03	6·67	26·92	39·11	44·96	145·24	133·42	122·48	
Trichur ...	5·12	7·27	4·71	6·07	...	...	...	...	11·11	21·00	36·25	24·64	116·17	123·82	122·85	
Wadakkancheri	5·39	5·56	3·62	7·75	...	...	...	0·31	7·71	17·93	32·57	29·03	109·87	112·02	112·70	
Chittur ...	3·59	0·34	3·23	5·90	0·01	...	0·08	1·70	3·16	5·93	13·81	19·98	57·68	81·37	66·96	
Total for the State ...	36·29	65·54	31·94	59·16	1·68	0·02	1·52	9·88	50·74	153·36	238·96	181·27	830·36	817·60	768·84	

B.—Staple food grains.

(iv) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs.		Remarks
	During Karkadagom 1086 Rs. As. P.	During Karkadagom 1087 Rs. As. P.	
Rice (husked) ...	5 7 5	6 2 6	
Wheat ..	5 13 5	6 10 8	
Peas ...	4 13 2	5 10 9	
Dholl ...	4 15 2	5 15 9	
Gram ...	8 8 7	3 10 5	
Til or Gingelly ...	10 1 3	7 5 11	
Green Peas ...	4 10 1	6 1 1	
Bengal gram ...	4 12 6	5 14 8	

C.—Agricultural stock.

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and Cattle						Sheep and goats	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Asses		With 4 bullocks	With 2 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1087	6,696	9,095	662	329	112	34	4,794	...	4,276	76	141	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	18,209	10,116	3,793	2,782	67	5	5,601	...	11,580	478	148	
Trichur ...	,,	10,606	11,847	7,109	2,477	102	11	4,564	...	8,777	685	294	
Talapilli ...	,,	10,623	10,968	14,470	1.109	7	1	11,981	...	12,496	290	327	
Chittur ...	,,	12,828	8,996	8,518	2,778	73	137	7,144	...	9,929	501	681	
Cranganur ...	,,	493	1,396	104	360	3	...	624	...	63	3	...	
Total ...		59,455	52,417	34,056	9,835	364	188	34,728	...	47,121	2,033	1,591	

Chapter V.

D.—Abkari.

(vi) Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State for the year 1087 M. E.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Foreign liquor				Ganja		Opium		Tobacco			Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	Wholesale shops	Retail shops	Taverns	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	A. Class shops	B. Class shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.							Rs.			
Kanayanur	462	...	459	1,71,000 (Kanayanur and Cochin)	...	5	2	631	29	Rs. 5,050	31	Rs. 14,000	6	169	26,698	1168	Rs. 4,86,971	Besides these, a tobacco and a foreign liquor license for the Trichur Club for an annual rental of Rs. 50 each and a license for the sale of medicated wines for an annual rental of Rs. 20 have been issued during the year.
Cochin ...	487	...	482		...	1	1	151	27		27		7	158	28,811	1190		
Cranganur ...	108	...	108	9,000	...	...	...	...	3		3		2	20	5,745	244		
Mukunda-puram ...	582	...	582	50,000	...	1	2	275	13		13		2	211	22,046	1406		
Trichur ...	73	19,152	80	70,000 (Trichur, Talapilly and Chittur)	...	8	1	1,000	12		12		5	161	23,105	352		
Talapilly ...	30	3,869	78		...	2	...	200	12		12		5	150	19,640	289		
Chittur ...	21	2,059	43		...	1	2	240	5		5		5	69	14,304	151		
Total ...	1763	25,080	1,832	3,00,000	...	18	8	2,497	101	5,050	103		32	938	1,40,344	4795		

E.—Police.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1087 M. E.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissal	Fine, black mark, degradation and suspension	Punished judicially	By promotion	By pay	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Nair Brigade	1	490	490	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector ...	1	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Second grade Inspectors ...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Head quarter Inspector ...	1	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Reserve Sub-Inspector ...	1	35	35	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior do do ...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructor ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	40	160	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Office Sub-Inspector ...	1	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ...	5	30	150	...	4	...	...	1	5	...	
Third grade do ...	4	25	100	...	7	...	...	2	4	...	
Chief Head constable ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Head constables ...	9	20	180	...	4	...	...	1	9	...	
Second grade do ...	12	15	180	...	6	...	...	1	12	...	
Third grade do ...	18	12	216	...	9	...	...	3	18	...	
Bugler ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First class constables ...	155	8	1,240	...	101	...	1	26	155	..	
Second do ...	322	7	2,254	1	206	...	2	38	322	...	
Total ...	541	...	5,534	1	341	...	3	72	541	...	

(viii) **Comparative statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1086 and 1087 M. E.**

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1086			1087			1086			1087			1086			1087			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
													Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	311	232	74·59	276	230	83·33	304	215	70·72	363	277	76·85	9,229	6,261	67·84	13,100	10,578	80·74	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur) ...	286	221	77·27	236	187	79·23	425	291	68·47	475	345	72·63	3,330	2,910	87·38	6,492	3,701	59·54	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	122	94	77·04	107	90	84·00	197	145	73·60	167	129	77·24	1,879	1,229	65·40	1,572	944	60·05	
Total ...	719	547	76·07	619	507	81·9	926	651	70·30	1,005	751	74·72	14,438	10,400	72·03	21,164	15,223	71·92	

3

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from 1086	Number of offences: Committed during 1087	Number of offences: Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1087	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof	2	28	30	27	205	87	1	16	...	..	70	..	87	108	..	..	7	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	10	3	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	..	3	3	1	5	1	...	1	..	...	..	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	3	2	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence or other offences against public justice	2	44	46	46	67	25	1	10	..	..	14	..	25	89	..	..	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Offences relating to coins etc.	..	4	4	4	6	3	..	2	..	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	..	...	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	..	10	10	10	12	12	..	..	...	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals and other public nuisances	1	111	112	112	171	53	2	17	..	...	34	..	53	118	..	..	7	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
7. Murder and abetment	1	10	11	9	22	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	..	..	..	7	2	
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ..	..	2	2	2	2	3	..	2	...	1	...	..	3	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment	..	3	3	3	4	2	2	...	..	...	..	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	
11. Hurt	17	1,002	1,019	1,013	1,986	155	3	61	..	1	90	..	155	1,808	..	..	5	15	37	7	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	24	6	
12. Grievous hurt	5	21	26	23	110	35	..	27	...	6	2	...	35	66	..	..	..	..	...	7	23	1	1	..	1	..	..	10	3	
13. Wrongful restaint or confinement	1	30	31	31	91	13	..	1	..	2	10		13	78	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	
14. Assault and use of Criminal force	4	71	75	72	126	17	..	2	..	1	14	...	17	109	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	
15. Kidnapping	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
16. Rape and attempt at rape	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	...	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	1	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	
17. Other offences relating to the human body	..	1	1	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	6	1	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.—*Continued.*

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from 1086	Number of offences: Committed during 1087	Number of offences: Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1087	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died or escaped during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18. Theft	9	449	453	444	743	338	7	151	..	4	96	80	338	335	...	..	47	42	41	18	8	2	1	3	..	..	...	67	14	
19. Extortion	1	8	4	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Robbery	2	4	6	6	17	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Dacoity	2	9	11	11	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Criminal misappropriation	..	12	12	10	17	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	11	...	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	2	
23. Do breach of trust	1	46	47	39	113	23	..	13	..	..	15	..	28	60	...	..	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	
24. Do by public servants	..	..	...	..	..	..	—	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property	..	16	16	14	20	10	2	3	..	..	5	..	10	5	...	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
26. Cheating	1	18	19	18	31	2	..	...	..	..	2	..	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
27. Mischief by fire	1	6	7	7	21	7	1	5	..	1	..	..	7	14	...	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	...	..	..	..	
28. Other mischief	3	85	88	86	175	31	..	7	..	..	24	..	31	140	...	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	3	116	119	118	239	29	4	3	..	..	22	..	29	208	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	2	1	
30. House-breaking and theft	2	172	174	168	304	147	9	93	2	1	8	34	147	135	..	..	15	14	42	17	14	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	6	
31. Forgery	2	8	10	10	20	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32. Criminal breach of contract	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33. Defamation	2	3	5	5	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	
34. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1	25	26	24	40	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
35. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, etc.	1	1,108	1,109	1,106	1,311	1,047	7	72	..	5	963	..	1,047	259	..	..	81	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	8	4	
36. Other offences not included in the above	1	11	12	11	15	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	14	..	..	...	..	..	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	1	
Total	65	3,484	3,499	3,495	5,985	2,069	41	491	3	22	1,398	114	2,069	3,714	..	...	184	114	132	55	47	9	4	11	1	..	...	196	64	

Chapter V.

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported		Remaining at the end of the last year	Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
				Brought to trial					Total								
	1086	1087		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1086	1087	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
District Magistrate's Court ...	58	59	43	56	9	96	12	...	254	173	67	28	55	...	...	23	
Kanayanur Magistrate's Court ...	551	593	13	88	136	771	1	...	1,000	996	328	274	334	17	...	43	
Cochin do ...	914	741	95	88	120	1,091	20	...	1,486	1,314	512	379	324	17	...	82	
Cranganur do ...	234	253	20	141	29	311	1	...	436	482	285	16	172	1	...	8	
Mukundapuram do ...	433	381	1	200	66	412	...	...	719	678	309	116	250	3	...	...	
Trichur do ...	674	675	35	299	51	768	10	...	1,296	1,128	315	315	407	37	...	24	
Talapilli do ...	512	413	19	341	15	301	4	...	815	661	67	257	322	6	...	9	
Chittur do ...	422	319	8	133	55	350	6	...	728	553	111	258	172	5	...	7	
Total ...	3,798	3,434	234	1,341	481	4,109	54	...	6,664	5,985	2,024	1,643	2,036	86	...	196	

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

F. Criminal.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court ...	23	...	...	24	11	4	4	13	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ...	16	8	2	10	5	21	2	12	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichur do do ...	10	1	1	16	5	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate's Court ...	828	98	84	229	138	69	40	111	57	...	...	...	...	5	2	22	12	
Total ...	877	107	87	279	154	95	47	141	72	2	1	...	...	9	4	22	12	

Chapter V.

G—Jails.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jail in the Cochin State for the year 1087 M. E.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons				Daily average		Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jails
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		Rs. A. P.		
Central Jail at Ernakulam	1	177	702	745	879	122·65	142·05	161	19,759 14 5	7·44	
Mattancheri Sub-Jail ...	1	2	148	140	150	2·61	2·43	5	398 15 4	6·6	
Cranganur ,, ...	1	...	96	61	96	11·8	2	7	192 1 6	8	
Mukundapuram ,, ...	1	1	119	106	120	·29	·3	3	315 11 6	11	
Trichur ,, ...	1	6	225	170	231	3·6	7·1	10	650 7 8	11·5	
Talapilli ,, ...	1	1	150	159	151	4	4·09	4	457 2 1	3·05	
Chittur ,, ...	1	...	122	133	122	3·6	3	2	344 0 5	3	

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 26-12-3, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police Custody spent by the sub-Magistrate of Kanayanur.

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year and received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year												Suits disposed of during present year									
											Value			Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value			Average duration		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Rs.	A.	P.													Rs.	A.	P.	Ms.	Ds.	
Anjikaimal District Court ...	102	99	180	193	282	292	183	185	99	107	6,61,321	12	9	94	88	11	2	7	9	147	28	57	1	1	126	6,09,876	11	2	7	21	
Trichur District Court ...	106	67	104	126	210	193	143	114	67	79	3,77,345	13	9	47	68	11	4	7	3	96	16	19	3	5	87	2,96,802	12	5	11	4	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	179	130	1529	1961	1708	2091	1578	1936	130	155	2,21,021	11	10	417	1505	39	1302	447	212	...	...	1207	85	4	640	2,10,400	6	6	2	13	
Cochin do do ...	117	110	1571	1908	1688	2018	1578	1948	110	70	3,08,581	9	1	126	1766	16	1314	494	100	...	...	1163	61	24	700	3,04,560	8	1	2	8	
Irinjalakuda do do ...	35	92	1615	2136	1650	2228	1558	2121	92	107	1,41,150	6	0	260	1857	19	1786	304	46	...	...	1447	172	49	453	1,21,190	8	0	1	25	
Trichur do do ...	78	75	1835	2242	1913	2317	1838	2214	75	103	1,64,068	8	9	217	2020	5	1714	486	42	...	...	1482	162	12	558	1,73,080	13	0	2	4	
Wadakkancheri do do ...	39	63	1216	1450	1255	1513	1192	1383	63	130	1,38,422	10	11	329	1089	32	1063	347	40	...	...	819	55	28	481	1,21,854	10	5	2	18	
Chittur do do ...	34	31	957	1067	991	1098	960	1056	31	42	1,41,208	11	8	46	993	28	677	327	68	...	...	457	178	113	313	1,36,838	1	2	2	5	
Total ...	690	667	9007	11038	9697	11750	9080	10957	667	798	21,73,121	4	9	1586	9386	161	7862	2419	515	243	44	6651	712	236	3358	19,79,104	6	9			

(xiv) Civil Work:—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4 Rs. A. P.	5	6	7 Rs. A. P.	8	9	10 Rs. A. P.	11	12	13 Rs. A. P.	14	15	16 Rs. A. P.	17	18	19	20
Anjikaimal District Court ...	69	37	68,188 3 0	432	409	14,12,906 7 4	501	446	14,81,094 10 4	464	396	12,26,081 2 5	37	50	2,55,013 7 11	50	...	...	
Trichur do ...	11	21	27,456 12 11	226	233	3,65,143 15 7	237	254	3,92,600 12 6	216	220	3,57,458 2 0	21	34	35,142 10 6	34	...	...	
Total ...	80	58	95,644 15 11	658	642	17,78,050 6 11	738	700	18,73,695 6 10	680	616	15,83,539 4 5	58	84	2,90,156 2 5	84	...	...	
Ernakulam Munsiff's Court	143	165	35,216 4 3	1,890	2,165	2,78,005 9 10	2,033	2,330	3,13,221 14 1	1,868	2,151	2,07,002 2 11	165	179	1,06,219 11 2	179	...	...	
Cochin do ...	84	78	23,269 11 6	1,702	2,028	3,57,993 5 10	1,786	2,106	3,81,263 1 4	1,708	2,023	3,52,937 14 11	78	83	28,325 2 5	82	...	1	
Irinjalakuda do ...	101	64	16,000 9 5	1,760	2,011	2,57,355 4 4	1,861	2,075	2,73,355 13 9	1,797	2,001	2,60,557 4 7	64	74	12,798 9 2	68	5	1	
Trichur do ...	98	84	11,053 12 1	1,880	2,021	3,14,878 15 11	1,978	2,105	3,25,932 12 0	1,894	2,015	3,03,902 8 1	84	90	35,142 10 6	90	...	...	
Wadakkancheri do ...	83	100	19,270 15 0	1,382	1,440	1,75,956 2 5	1,465	1,540	1,95,227 1 5	1,365	1,449	1,79,302 10 2	100	91	15,924 7 3	90	...	1	
Chittur do ...	36	28	3,803 10 3	843	994	1,89,183 5 4	879	1,022	1,92,986 15 7	851	973	1,83,198 3 11	28	49	9,848 6 8	49	...	...	
Total ...	545	519	1,08,614 14 6	9,457	10,659	15,73,372 11 8	10,002	11,178	16,81,987 10 2	9,483	10,612	14,86,841 1 7	519	566	2,08,258 15 2	558	5	3	
Grand Total ...	625	577	2,04,259 14 5	10,115	11,301	33,51,423 2 7	10,740	11,878	35,55,683 1 0	10,163	11,228	30,70,380 6 0	577	650	4,98,415 1 7	642	5	3	

(xv) Civil Works—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

TRIBUNALS		Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
														Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Y. M. D.	Present year Y. M. D.
Chief Court	Regular appeals ..	153	110	145	147	298	257	188	154	110	108	3,32,578 8 3	3,08,301 15 2	116	* 71	6	23	40	44	15	8	11	8	0 10 22	0 9 11
	Second „ ...	84	103	178	143	262	246	159	160	103	86	57,265 10 7	36,373 11 1	98	108	16	15	20	15	12	8	13	14	0 6 25	0 7 26
Anjikaimal District Court ...		79	72	295	380	374	452	302	309	72	143	60,068 10 0	90,059 11 8	187	151	35	59	47	64	30	33	3	2	0 3 11	0 4 21
Trichur „ „ ...		95	92	304	260	399	352	307	235	92	117	52,647 0 7	45,702 10 9	193	149	55	36	40	32	15	17	4	1	0 4 12	6 6 4
Total ...		411	377	922	930	1333	1307	956	858	377	449	5,02,559 8 5	4,80,438 0 8	594	479	112	133	147	155	72	66	31	25	... ...	... ...

* Two are from the decision of the Munsiffs.

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry Offices of the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sale-deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous		Documents registered		Value of documents registered						Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086			1087			1086	1087	1086	1087	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17			18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.					
Cochin ...	2,557	2,947	888	976	573	675	3	7	7	11	1,136	1,278	2,638	2,932	16,24,763	15	0	18,09,025	7	4	19	16	3	...	
Ernakulam ...	3,000	3,164	865	1,088	528	570	6	10	6	6	1,595	1,490	2,982	3,151	13,46,459	7	2	16,38,000	14	1	18	17	...	1	
Kanayanur ...	2,367	2,467	938	874	458	481	5	8	7	0	959	1,104	2,356	2,461	7,97,888	1	8¼	9,34,345	5	11¾	16	11	1	...	
Kuzhupilli ...	2,412	2,233	714	919	483	428	5	5	4	7	1,206	874	2,398	2,226	12,27,806	9	9	14,28,958	13	5	14	11	...	...	
Vellarapilli ...	861	641	320	298	164	143	2	2	4	1	371	197	857	641	1,43,084	12	8½	1,46,953	15	6	4	2	...	...	
Kodungallur ...	3,321	3,409	1,373	1,431	676	803	9	9	3	9	1,260	1,157	3,315	3,407	14,80,569	15	5½	16,67,234	12	11	14	3	...	...	
Irinjalakuda ...	4,457	4,639	1,670	1,922	926	1,074	5	8	8	11	1,848	1,624	4,448	4,636	10,39,394	2	3	12,69,508	1	8	10	5	1	...	
Chalakudi ...	3,766	4,167	1,289	918	1,127	973	5	9	4	2	1,341	2,265	3,763	4,146	7,78,947	8	5	7,31,105	3	6	3	20	...	1	
Nellayi ...	2,342	2,604	721	934	696	819	8	5	2	3	915	843	2,336	2,598	24,99,052	8	11¾	8,82,549	4	5½	7	8	...	1	
Trichur ...	4,432	4,683	1,292	1,491	1,320	1,502	9	17	8	5	1,808	1,668	4,421	4,674	17,51,958	13	2	23,40,118	1	½	11	14	...	2	
Enamavu ...	3,512	3,112	1,003	1,140	723	717	5	7	3	6	1,778	1,242	3,501	3,109	10,65,974	9	4	10,10,793	14	3	11	5	...	...	
Mundur ...	2,812	2,831	749	832	594	602	4	2	13	10	1,452	1,385	2,811	2,827	5,60,274	1	6	5,90,077	3	1	1	4	...	1	
Kunnamkulam ...	4,407	4,487	1,728	1,439	820	900	11	18	99	109	1,749	2,021	4,397	4,484	11,99,384	14	0	10,18,555	6	11	15	7	...	...	
Wadakkancheri ...	1,871	2,053	502	506	581	639	6	8	7	6	776	894	1,859	2,048	5,56,272	2	10	7,20,964	12	8	12	6	...	...	
Chelakara ...	1,585	1,829	398	464	516	526	15	12	7	5	649	822	1,580	1,825	9,08,795	15	9	8,56,844	1	6	3	4	2	...	
Chittur ...	1,764	2,048	548	641	491	508	9	8	61	62	655	829	1,761	2,044	19,71,021	6	11	20,27,396	1	8	5	7	...	...	
Nemmara ...	618	644	146	174	205	160	9	7	8	10	250	293	616	643	6,10,953	8	5	5,63,364	5	2	2	1	...	...	
Total ...	46,084	47,958	15,094	16,047	10,881	11,520	116	142	246	268	19,747	19,986	45,939	47,852	1,95,60,602	9	4	1,95,85,785	13	1¾	165	141	7	6	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1086 and 1087 M. E.

Description	1086							1087							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3			4			5	6			7			8
Mortgage deeds ...	15,056	68,43,889	8	3½	25,059	...	...	16,010	76,10,620	13	4	27,758	12	0	
Sale-deeds ...	10,839	64,93,874	14	1½	17,233	...	...	11,494	51,90,775	1	7	17,687	0	0	
Wills ...	116	72,674	10	2	468	...	...	142	64,200	0	0	569	0	0	
Money bonds ...	245	70,901	4	9	308	8	0	263	3,31,581	8	½	531	8	0	
Miscellaneous documents ...	19,683	60,79,262	4	0	26,604	11	0	19,943	63,88,608	6	2¼	25,248	3	0	
Total ...	45,939	1,95,60,602	9	4	66,763	6	0	47,852	1,95,85,785	13	1¾	71,794	7	0	
Fees for copies of registered documents					2,907	7	0					2,450	12	0	
Search fees ...					2,443	8	0					2,413	0	0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...					4,835	0	10					5,358	6	9	
Total ...					10,185	15	10					10,222	2	9	
Grand total ...					76,948	15	10					82,016	9	9	
Deduct expenditure ...					33,356	0	7					33,318	1	0	
Net savings ...					43,592	15	3					48,698	8	9	

Chapter V.

J.— Vital statistics.

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1087 M. E.

Serial Number	Name of Taluk and Town	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
			Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births: Past year	Births: Present year	Deaths: Past year	Deaths: Present year	
1	Cochin-Kanayanur Taluk ...	2,20,125	3,588	3,505	...	83	2,510	3,049	539	..		15·92		13·85	
2	Ernakulam Town ...	21,195	623	630	7	.	459	470	11	...	18·26	29·72	12·86	22·17	
3	Mattancheri ...	23,508	627	751	124	...	438	645	207	...		31·94		27·43	
4	Mukundapuram Taluk .	1,93,930	3,391	3,014	...	377	2,254	2,724	470	...	17·48	15·54	11·62	14·05	
5	Trichur Taluk ...	1,46,182	2,061	1,929	...	132	1,531	1,597	66	...	16·41	13·19	11·64	10·92	
6	Trichur Town ...	23,574	663	797	134	...	402	580	178	...		33·81		24·60	
7	Talapilli Taluk ...	1,65,114	3,448	3,427	...	21	2,598	2,931	333	...	20·88	20·75	15·73	17·75	
8	Chittur Taluk ...	91,289	1,601	1,594	...	7	1,259	1,270	11	...	17·49	17·46	13·70	13·91	
9	Cranganur Taluk ...	33,193	600	684	84	...	425	533	108	...	18·76	20·60	12·80	16·06	
	Total ...	9,18,110	16,602	16,331	...	271	11,876	13,799	1923	...	18·08	17·78	12·93	15·08	

(xix) Statement showing the Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical institutions during the year 1087 M. E.

K.—Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated: Out-door	In-door	Results of in-door patients: Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Expenditure Rs.	A.	P.	Daily average	Remarks
General Hospital, Ernakulam ...	33,572	1,256	1,145	...	56	55	*51,863	6	11	222·91	
Central Jail do do ...	835	44	43	...	...	1	† ...	...	...	13 67	
Tripunithura Dispensary ...	14,265	84	66	8	10	...	1,316	12	8	124·60	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	10,613	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	7	8	68·37	
Mattancheri Hospital ...	18,753	1,324	1,240	...	39	45	6,994	10	1	159·80	
Mattancheri Male Dispensary ...	10,764	...	..	...	...	...	1,127	3	4	71·00	
Narakal Dispensary ...	16,085	...	...	...	...	...	1,599	5	1	160·18	
Cranganur Dispensary ..	13,909	212	192	...	8	12	‡ ...	...	...	95·07	
Mala Dispensary ...	9,034	...	...	...	...	...	914	9	8	55·74	
Chalakudi Hospital ...	18,378	431	407	11	13	...	2,379	8	6	82·38	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ...	3,141	149	145	...	4	...	$ ...	...	...	14·56	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ...	13,269	391	320	45	26	...	2,424	7	3	86·75	
Palapilli Dispensary ...	7,699	...	...	...	...	...	946	1	9	21·09	
Trichur Hospital ...	30,821	872	790	...	49	33	9,860	14	5	161·86	
Kunnamkulam Hospital ...	9,144	289	266	1	9	13	2,369	4	11	77·89	
Wadakkancheri Dispensary ...	10,672	163	158	...	5	...	1,787	2	0	62·38	
Pazhayannur Dispensary ...	11,943	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	12	0	63·95	
Chittur Hospital ...	13,719	173	137	18	13	5	1,956	13	3	69·92	
Nemmara Hospital ...	12,143	146	140	1	2	3	2,152	4	9	66·65	
Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	4,724	6	6	..	...	...	1,729	0	0	17·57	
Total ...	2,62,863	5,540	5,055	84	234	167	92,101	12	3	1,696·19	

Remarks:
* As the invoice for medicines, etc., for each institution has not been received the cost of medicines is included under this.
† Expenditure met from the jail Department.
‡ Rs. 2,698-3-9 met from the Cranganur funds.
$ Rs. 2,721-12-7 met from the Forest Tramway Department.

Chapter V.

L.—Public Works.

(XX) Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1087 M. E.

Serial No.	Description of work.	State funds			Contribution			Total
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	28,558	1,19,877	1,43,435	466	787	1,253	1,44,688
2	Buildings	1,25,195	35,793	1,60,988	34,803	14,290	49,093	2,10,081
3	Irrigation	3,460	41,642	45,102	...	...	...	45,102
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	21,875	1,743	23,618	625	4,394	5,019	28,637
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	1,908	...	1,908	...	...	...	1,908
6	Petty Construction and Repairs ...	...	40,558	40,558	...	1,791	1,791	42,349
7	Refunds ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,858	2,858
	Total ...	1,75,990	2,39,614	4,15,610	35,894	21,262	60,014	4,75,624
9	Establishment	...	...	71,222	...	...	...	71,222
	Grand Total .	1,75,996	2,39,614	4,86,832	35,894	21,262	60,014	5,46,846

M.—Education.

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1087 M. E.

Agency	1086				1087			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	102	11,632	5,633	17,265	107	11,811	5,740	17,551
Church Mission Society or Protestant Missionaries	28	1,225	572	1,797	19	1,089	503	1,592
Roman Catholic do ...	10	1,404	266	1,670	10	1,729	316	2,044
Native Priests	59	3,915	1,745	5,660	47	3,154	1,944	5,098
Native Gentlemen	111	7,270	1,787	9,007	78	5,846	1,727	7,573
Masters themselves	13	540	178	718	10	373	136	509
Total ...	318	25,986	10,131	36,117	271	24,002	10,865	34,867
Unaided schools	697	10,238	5,008	15,246	544	8,592	4,250	12,842
Grand total ...	1,015	36,224	15,139	51,363	815	32,594	14,615	47,209

M.—Education.

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1087 M. E.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	10,883	4,922	59·95	28·76
Cranganur ...	2,206	2,164	1,711	565	77·56	26·18
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	5,131	2,451	42.58	20·04
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	6,747	3,576	62·78	32·45
Talapilli ...	11,083	11,614	4.760	2,150	42·95	18 51
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,372	951	51·55	13·80
Total ...	60,780	61,023	32,594	14,615	53·60	23·94

Chapter V.

M.—Education.

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1087 M. E.

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,7[illegible]8	41,182	41,956	19,132	6,325	6·9	2·2	46·4	15·0
Christians ...	1,0[illegible],404	97,835	15,[illegible]61	14,675	11,731	7,651	11·6	7·8	77·8	52·1
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	1,684	596	6·[illegible]	2·2	40·4	14·7
Jews ...	548	589	82	68	47	43	8·5	7·3	57·3	49·8
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,2[illegible]0	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	32,594	14,615	8·0	3·5	53·6	28·9

M.—Education.

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1087 M. E.

Schools	No. of Schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, Aided or Unaided
Sirkar Training School, Trichur ...	1	212	Sirkar
Industrial Schools (including the industrial section of the Victoria Jubilee Literary and Industrial school for girls) ...	11	542	2 Sirkar 7 Aided 2 Unaided
Sanskrit schools ...	22	447	1 Aided and 21 Unaided
Koran schools ...	72	1,446	Unaided
Music schools ...	8	148	Do
Bible schools ...	30	837	Do
Tamil schools ...	8	127	Do
Medical schools ...	3	[illegible]6	Do
Vedic schools ...	6	132	2 Aided & 4 Unaided
Schools teaching Astrloogy ...	1	8	Unaided
Hebrew schools ...	1	32	Do
Total ...	163	3,947	3 Sirkar, 10 Aided & 150 Unaided

M.—Education.

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1087 M. E.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks.
Needle work	...	78	78	Several of these pupils are studying more than one subject. The number of such students is shown against each of these subjects.
Mat-making	49	23	72	
Embroidery and Knitting	...	66	66	
Lace-making	...	100	100	
Carving	15	...	15	
Gardening	9	...	9	
Umbrella making	8	...	8	
Weaving	21	...	21	
Slojd	176	...	176	
Carpentry	31	...	31	
Blacksmith's work	30	...	30	
Lacquer work	6	...	6	
Electro-plating	19	...	19	
Rattan work	27	...	27	
Bell-metal work	19	...	19	
Drawing	176	...	176	
Type-writing	53	...	53	
Short-hand	53	...	53	
Book-keeping	41	...	41	
Commercial Arithmetic	41	...	41	
„ Geography	8	...	8	
„ Correspondence	8	...	8	
Total	790	267	1,057	

Chapter V.

(xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

M.—Education.

Description of schools	No. of schools		No. of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1086	1087	1086	1087	1086	1087	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar schools ...	102	107	17,265	17,551	14,592	15,047	20,86	7,509	45,393	1,09,594	34,528	19,007
Aided schools ...	216	164	18,852	16,816	15,450	15,266	...	2,385	3,364	26 097	4,020	...
Total ...	318	271	36,117	34,367	30,042	30,313	20,865	39,894	48,757	1,36,59.	38,548	19,007

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State during the year 1087 M. E.

N.—Military.

Arms of Service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year					Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
			Casualties						Number of men				
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Died	Invalided	Discharged, or deserted	Total of men at the end of current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cavalry	10	6	1	...	...	*15	...	...	1	2	12	2,226	*Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers, are not included in the list
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	1,968	
Infantry	242	24	6	1	12	248	...	...	5	16	227	21,636	
Imperial service troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	275	30	7	1	12	285	...	4	6	20	259	25,830	

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